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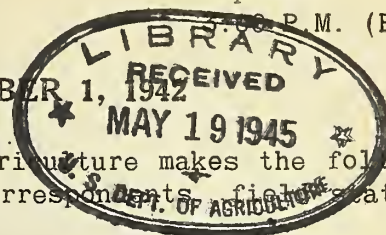
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE --
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
September 10, 1942,
7:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1942



The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated Sept. 1, 1942 ¹	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated	
						August 1, 1942	September 1, 1942 ¹
Corn, all.....bu.	23.5	31.0	33.7	2,307,452	2,672,541	2,753,696	3,015,915
Wheat, all....."	13.3	16.9	19.4	747,507	945,937	955,172	981,793
Winter....."	14.4	17.0	19.2	569,417	671,293	697,708	697,708
All spring....."	10.5	16.9	20.0	178,090	274,644	257,464	284,085
Durum....."	9.3	16.4	19.6	27,598	41,800	38,426	42,432
Other spring....."	10.7	16.9	20.1	150,492	232,844	219,038	241,653
Oats....."	27.3	31.0	35.5	1,007,141	1,176,107	1,331,511	1,353,431
Barley....."	20.6	25.5	25.0	224,970	358,709	416,932	419,201
Rye....."	11.2	12.9	15.4	38,472	45,191	59,665	59,665
Buckwheat....."	16.0	17.9	18.1	7,315	6,070	6,358	6,558
Flaxseed....."	6.4	9.8	9.6	11,269	31,485	41,730	42,513
Rice....."	48.4	43.4	48.8	45,673	54,028	74,335	72,282
Grain sorghums, all"	11.0	17.3	16.7	84,253	153,968	131,285	144,899
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.39	1.52	69,650	82,358	89,560	91,278
Hay, wild....."	.76	.93	1.04	9,083	11,749	12,820	13,331
Hay, clover and timothy ²	1.10	1.20	1.44	24,587	23,106	27,044	27,667
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.93	2.17	2.31	24,907	32,346	35,165	35,759
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	³ 781	³ 901	³ 975	13,297	18,788	20,596	21,632
Peas, dry field....."	³ 1,005	³ 1,334	³ 1,515	2,623	3,788	7,028	7,255
Soybeans for beansbu.	16.1	18.2	19.5	35,506	106,712	-----	211,452
Peanuts ⁴lb.	708	772	702	1,067,438	1,476,845	2,800,305	2,929,750
Potatoes.....bu.	112.6	130.9	135.3	370,045	357,783	378,175	378,396
Sweetpotatoes....."	83.0	83.4	91.8	73,208	63,284	67,523	69,487
Tobacco.....lb.	832	962	980	1,394,839	1,261,364	1,361,155	1,369,661
Sugarcane for sugar and seed..... ton	18.0	18.5	22.2	4,729	5,462	7,379	7,362
Sugar beets....."	11.4	13.7	13.1	9,284	10,311	12,967	13,004
Broomcorn....."	³ 255	³ 372	³ 345	41	47	36	37
Hops.....lb.	1,171	1,160	1,098	⁵ 34,784	⁵ 40,380	39,154	38,652
Condition Sept. 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, com'l crop ⁶bu.	⁷ 60	68	70	⁵ 123,798	122,059	122,215	126,131
Peaches, total crop....."	59	79	67	⁵ 54,706	⁵ 74,451	66,320	65,614
Pears, total crop....."	64	71	73	⁵ 27,253	⁵ 29,533	29,158	29,980
Grapes ⁸ton	73	79	78	⁵ 2,246	2,729	2,564	2,596
Pecans.....lb.	48	54	47	81,166	121,488	88,888	88,161
Pasture.....	61	75	88	-----	-----	-----	-----
Soybeans.....	77	83	88	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cowpeas.....	69	76	76	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. ² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. ³ Pounds.

⁴ Picked and threshed. ⁵ Includes some quantities not harvested.

⁶ See footnote on table by States. ⁷ Short-time average.

⁸ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

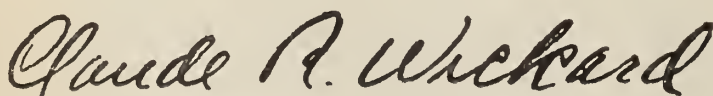
GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1942

(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1942	1942 Percent of 1941
	Average 1930-39	1941		
Corn, all.....	98,049	86,089	89,408	103.9
Wheat, all.....	55,884	55,831	50,570	90.6
Winter.....	39,141	39,547	36,398	92.0
All spring.....	16,742	16,284	14,172	87.0
Durum.....	2,786	2,546	2,164	85.0
Other spring.....	13,956	13,738	12,008	87.4
Oats.....	36,487	37,972	38,090	100.3
Barley.....	10,707	14,049	16,756	119.3
Rye.....	3,320	3,498	3,868	110.6
Buckwheat.....	460	339	362	106.8
Flaxseed.....	1,788	3,202	4,440	138.7
Rice.....	942	1,245	1,481	119.0
Grain sorghums, all ..	7,564	8,903	8,666	97.3
Cotton.....	31,223	22,238	23,273	104.7
Hay, all tame.....	56,102	59,232	59,949	101.2
Hay, wild.....	11,791	12,661	12,761	100.8
Hay, clover and timothy ¹	22,363	19,176	19,207	100.2
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,867	14,929	15,493	103.8
Beans, dry edible.....	1,716	2,085	2,219	106.4
Peas, dry field.....	261	284	479	168.7
Soybeans for beans.....	2,052	5,855	10,867	185.6
Soybeans ²	5,467	9,996	14,241	142.5
Cowpeas ²	2,647	3,780	3,546	93.8
Peanuts ³	1,504	1,914	4,173	218.0
Velvetbeans ²	114	212	172	81.1
Potatoes.....	3,296	2,733	2,798	102.4
Sweetpotatoes.....	882	759	757	99.7
Tobacco.....	1,676	1,311	1,398	106.7
Sorgo for sirup.....	267	174	236	135.6
Sugarcane for sugar and seed....	257	296	331	112.0
Sugarcane for sirup....	137	113	124	109.7
Sugar beets.....	815	754	989	131.2
Broomcorn.....	324	251	212	84.5
Hops.....	30	35	35	101.1
Total (excl. dupl.)....	328,445	324,366	335,870	103.5

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.² Grown alone for all purposes.³ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1942

Crop prospects which have been outstandingly favorable for several months improved 5 percent during August. Present indications are for totally unprecedented crop yields per acre, 35 percent above the average during the 1923-1932 or "pre-drought" decade and 12 percent higher than in any past year (1941). Final yields may exceed present forecasts if the fall weather is favorable so that the numerous fields of late corn, soybeans, beans and other crops can mature before frost and so that the unprecedented harvesting job ahead can be completed without loss. The first week of September was quite favorable in most areas.

With average weather the final surveys are expected to show record production of grain, hay, oilseeds, beans, peas, sugar crops, fruits and vegetables, also a large crop of cotton and about average crops of potatoes, sweetpotatoes and tobacco. The high yields per acre far more than offset the 6 percent reduction of crop acreage as compared with the peak of ten years ago and aggregate crop production is now expected to be 27 percent above the 1923-32 average, 13 percent higher than the former peak in 1937 and 14 percent higher than in 1941. With record numbers of livestock and poultry on hand, with milk and egg production continuing substantially above previous levels, with record supplies of feed grains and also of hay and forage in sight and with the best fall pastures since 1915, there seems every reason to expect the production of livestock and livestock products to continue higher than in past years until a new crop and pasture season develops. September reports on the condition of Western ranges were lower than a year ago and are markedly lower west of the Rockies and in the Southwest but reports from all States except Arizona are above the September average for the preceding ten years. Moisture conditions in the Western Winter Wheat Belt are also highly favorable for seeding wheat this fall.

On the basis of conditions of September 1 the corn crop is estimated at 3,016,000,000 bushels. This is 262,000,000 bushels more than was indicated a month ago and would exceed production in other years since the record crop of 3,071,000,000 bushels in 1920. Prospects have been improving daily as the crop gained in the race against frost. The average yield probably will be about 33.7 bushels per acre, 2 bushels higher than in any past year. Wheat was favored by excellent harvest weather in some of the spring wheat States and total wheat production is estimated at 982,000,000 bushels, a volume that has been exceeded only by the 1,009,000,000 bushel crop of 1915. The yield per acre is now expected to be 19.4 bushels. The previous high was 16.9 bushels last year. The oat crop is also threshing out above earlier expectations and is now estimated at 1,353,000,000 bushels which would make it the largest crop since 1925. The yield is averaging about 35.5 bushels per acre, the highest since 1915. Barley production is estimated at 419,000,000 bushels, the product of a near-record yield on a largely expanded acreage. Grain sorghums were helped greatly by August rains and production is estimated at 145,000,000 bushels which would exceed production in any season prior to 1941. Prospects for rice were reduced about 3 percent as a result of storm damage in Texas, but a record crop still is expected. If all these prospects materialize the total production of grain crops this season would reach 153 million tons which would exceed the 1920 record high by 8 million tons.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.V.T.)

September 1, 1942

Present indications for each of the 4 principal oil seeds (cottonseed, soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts) are substantially higher than those of a month ago. If frosts come at about the usual dates these crops should total more than 15 million tons, or 44 percent more than in any past year. This means not only more domestic vegetable oils to replace usual imports but also more oil meals to supplement the feed grains. The September forecasts included 6,252,000 tons of cottonseed, 211,000,000 bushels (6,344,000 tons) of soybeans, 1,465,000 tons of peanuts and 42,500,000 bushels (1,190,000 tons) of flaxseed. These quantities would represent a large, but far from record crop of cottonseed and record crops of the other 3 seeds.

Beans, needed for export and as a substitute for meat, made excellent progress in August and even allowing for the probability of some damage by frost the crop seems likely to approach 22 million hundredweight bags. This is a million bags more than seemed probable a month ago; it would be 3 million more than were produced last year and nearly 40 percent more than production in any year prior to 1940. Dry pea production, estimated at more than 7 million bags, is nearly double the production in any past year.

Estimates for sugar beets and sugar cane for sugar are about the same as a month ago and moderately higher than production in any past year. Estimates for sweet-potatoes are about 3 percent higher than a month ago; those for potatoes and tobacco show only nominal changes from last month and indicate about average crops as a result of very high yields on rather small acreages.

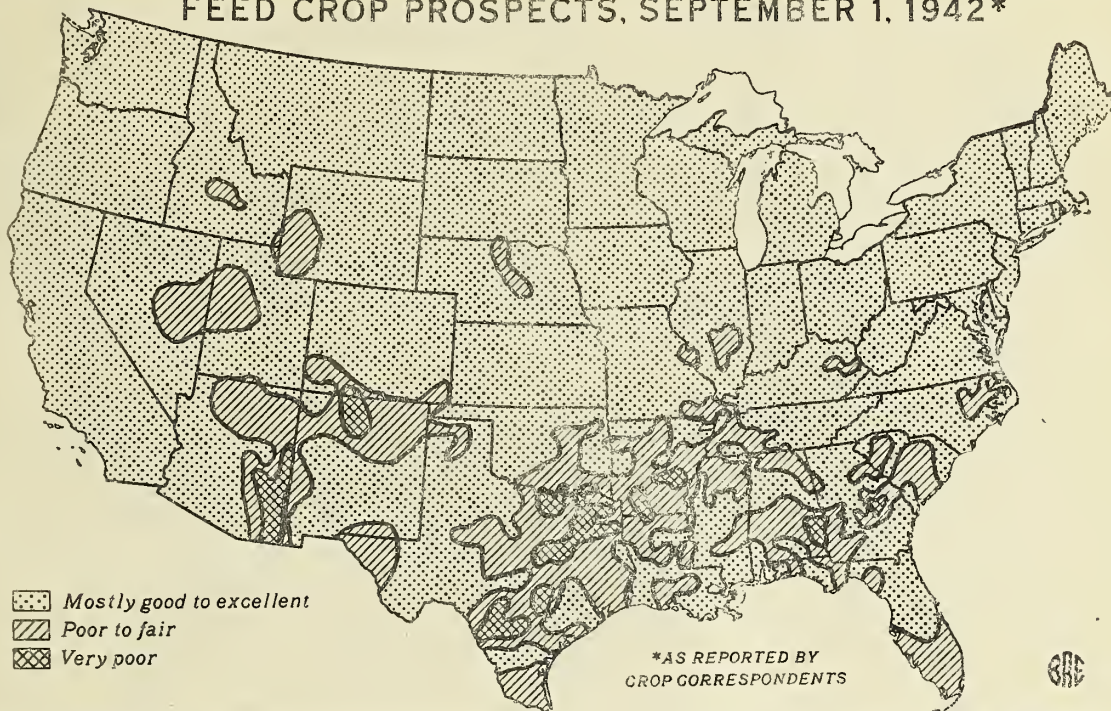
Subject to some changes after final determination of acreages harvested and production secured, the list of crops expected to set new high records for yields per acre this season makes an impressive showing. It includes corn, wheat, rye, cotton, hay, beans, peas, potatoes, several vegetables, and quite probably fruits as a group. In addition near-record yields are indicated for oats, barley, soybeans, sugar beets and tobacco. Together, these crops occupy 93 percent of the total crop land. Most other crops promise yields above average.

These exceptionally high yields and the high production this season are due to several distinct causes. The increase in crop yields from those of the predrought period is due in part to technological improvements such as increased use of hybrid corn and rust resistant wheats, improved varieties of oats and barley, heavier yielding hay crops, concentration of fruit production in the highest yielding areas, better fertilizing practices, and other improvements in methods of farming.

The progressive mechanization of farms, which is largely responsible for increasing the acreage of crops grown per man, may also be helping to increase yields through better tillage. Favorable weather has also been a factor of major importance, particularly for some crops, for some States, or for comparison with periods that include the drought years. In the group of 10 States that extends from North Dakota and Montana to Texas and New Mexico, the rainfall during the last 24 months has been 26 percent above normal, and 39 percent more per year than the average during the 1930-39 decade. Other sections of the country have suffered from periods of drought or excessive rain this season, but in most cases the periods of adverse weather have been of short duration and nearly every State expects better than average crops. On September 1 the reported condition of pastures, a good indication of current growing conditions, averaged slightly higher than in September 1920 and substantially higher

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FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1942*

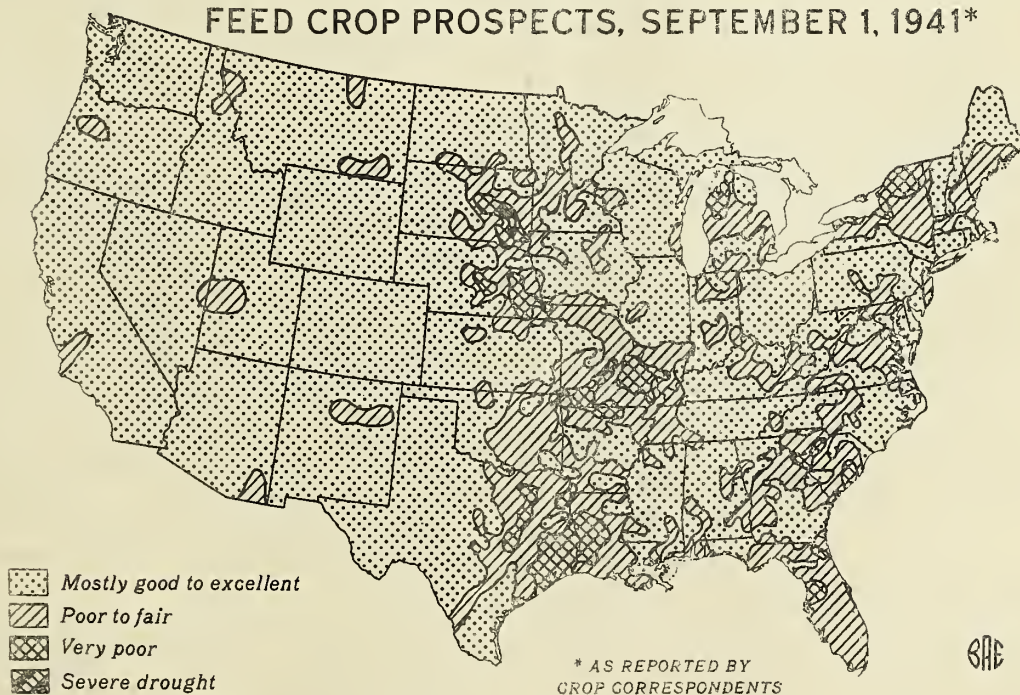


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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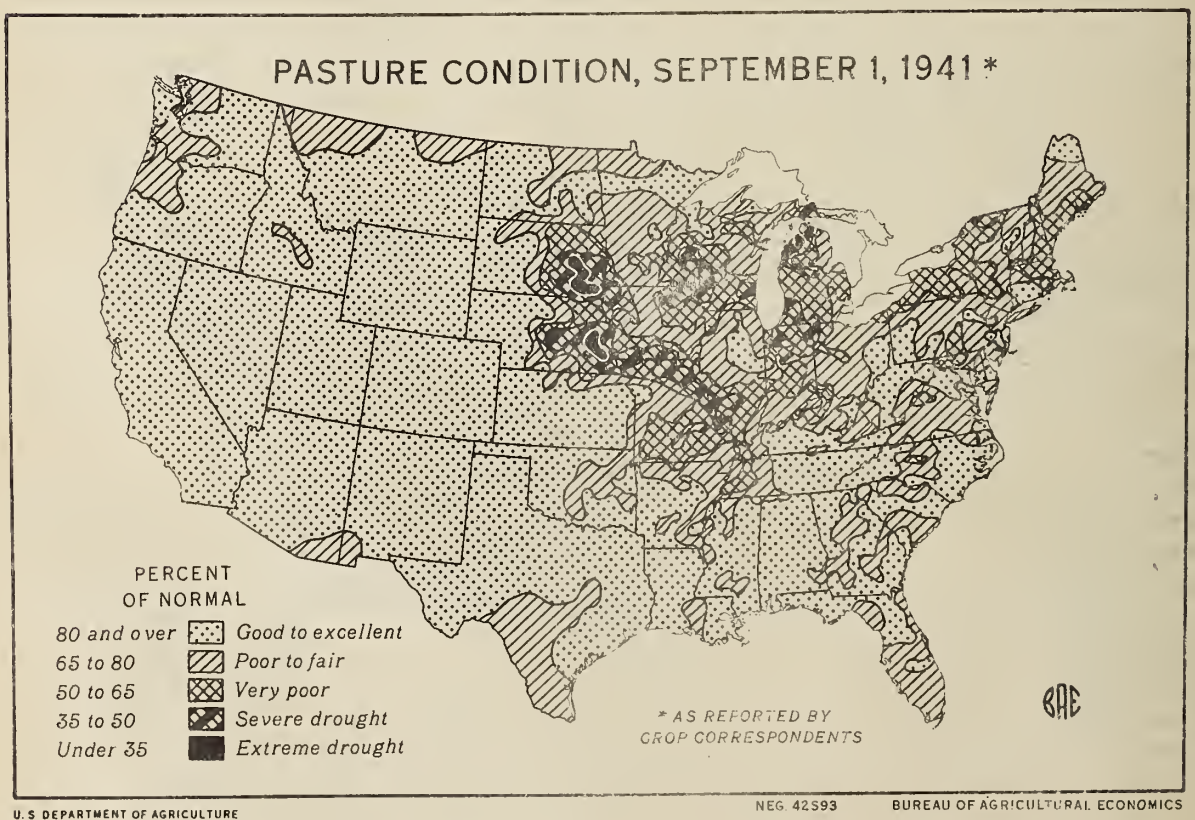
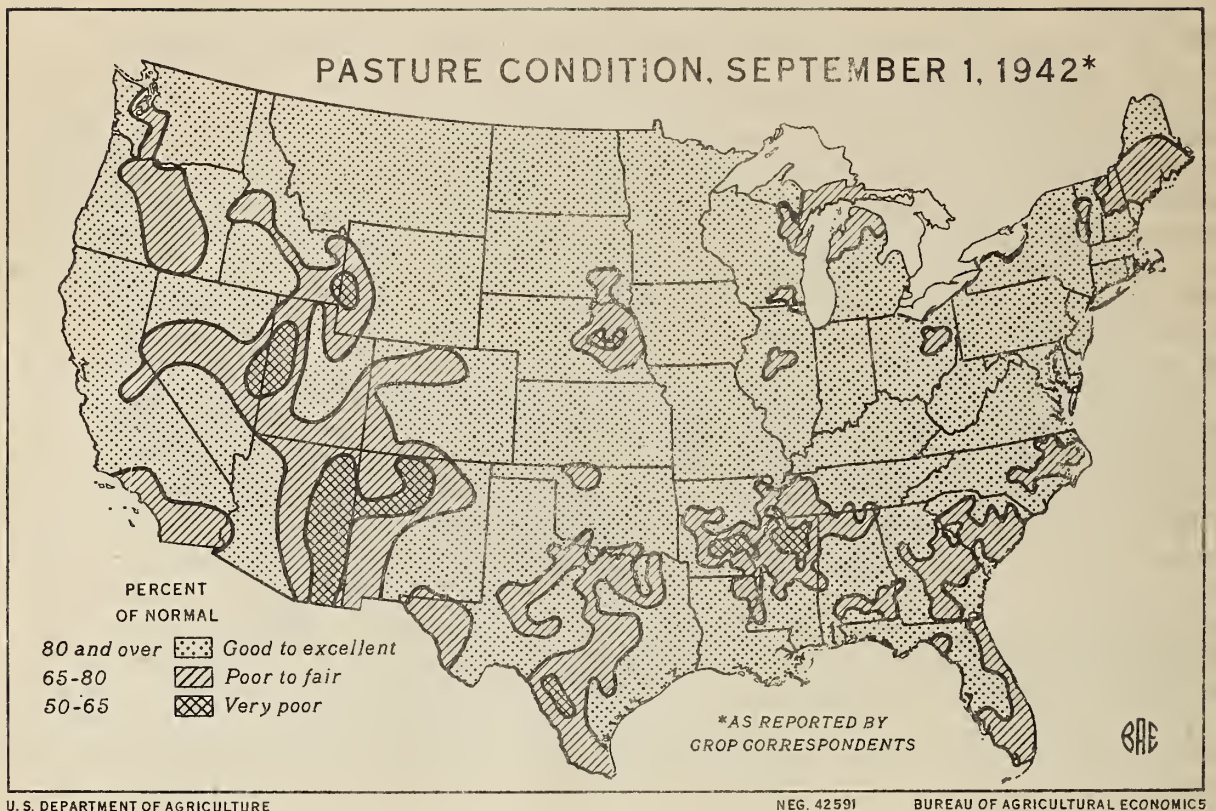
FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1941*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



than in September of other years since 1915. But while both technical progress and good weather have helped to make this year's heavy production possible, it has taken more than these advantages to enable farmers to plant the increased acreage and give the extra crops the needed care, notwithstanding the scarcity of competent help, a shortage of new equipment and unusual delays in obtaining machinery parts and repairs. The heavy production is, therefore, in no small measure the result of the war demand and of the nearly universal determination of farm people to hold their part of the front. There is much that might be said in normal times against lengthening the hours of labor, working women and children in the fields, and employing workers whom city industries class as "unemployables", but on the farms this year that seems to be the only way that the work can be done.

The problem ahead will be to meet the fall labor peak of harvesting the big crops of corn, cotton, soybeans, potatoes, peanuts and other late crops. The progress made with the harvesting of other crops gives reason to expect that with average weather this can be accomplished in due season. There has been considerable loss of hay, small grains, canning tomatoes and other crops in some areas where showers were frequent at harvest time and some vegetables temporarily in oversupply have not been completely harvested; but so far, except in some limited areas, the scarcity of labor does not seem, by itself, to have prevented the harvesting of any considerable volume of crops.

Late fruit crops were favored by good weather during August and prospects for pears, grapes and commercial apples improved slightly. The peach crop was about 1 percent less than expected. Present indications are that the aggregate production of 8 major deciduous fruits (peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots and commercial apples, combined on a fresh fruit basis) will be about 2 percent below the large production of 1941 but 6 percent above the 1934-39 average. It is too early for accurate indications as to the total volume of citrus fruits which will be available for marketing during the harvest season ^{starting} this fall (1942-43). The September 1 condition of these fruits, however, points to an increase over 1941-42 which could more than offset the slight reduction indicated for other fruits, thus bringing the total fruit production above the 1941 record. Combined production of the 4 important tree nuts will be about 5 percent less than the large outturn of last season, but about 30 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Vegetables being grown for market made good although somewhat uneven progress in September and yields are expected to be higher than either last year or average. For the year as a whole the production of several vegetables, including asparagus, cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, spinach and tomatoes is expected to be higher than in past years and the total tonnage grown for market will probably be 5 percent above the 1940 peak. The production of vegetables for canning and processing has also been very heavy and new records will be set for tomatoes, green peas, sweet corn, snap beans, and limas.

A comparison of the prospective production of late vegetables for marketing this fall with production last year shows prospective increases in supplies of snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, onions and tomatoes and smaller supplies of cauliflower, celery and green peas. The production of "Domestic" type late cabbage is expected to be less than it was last year but with prospective packing of kraut reduced by limitations on cans there may be an increase in the volume of fresh cabbage available for shipment.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

September 1, 1942

CORN: The largest corn crop in 22 years and the third largest on record is indicated on September 1. The prospective production of 3,015,915,000 bushels for 1942 is an increase over the August 1 estimate of 262 million bushels, and is only 55 million bushels below the record crop of 3,070,604,000 bushels produced in 1920. If present prospects materialize, this crop would be 13 percent larger than the 2,672,541,000 bushels produced in 1941 and 31 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,307,452,000 bushels. Included in the average, however, are the severe drought years of 1934 and 1936, when production amounted to only 1 1/2 billion bushels. The indicated yield per acre on September 1 is 33.7 bushels, the highest on record. It compares with 31.0 bushels produced last year and with 23.5 bushels for the 10-year, 1930-39, average.

Corn continued to make favorable progress throughout most of the country during August. The northern part of the country promised a much larger production than a month earlier. A record yield of 43.7 bushels per acre is expected in the Corn Belt where a large acreage of hybrid corn has been planted this season. However, corn is late in the northern part of the country and needs sunshine and warm, windy weather to hasten maturity as there is more than the usual danger from frost. Timely rains improved prospects in southern States.

August rains checked deterioration in South Atlantic and South Central States and were particularly beneficial to late corn, except in Texas and Louisiana where late corn was damaged by the hot, dry weather in July. The net improvement in these two regions amounted to 39 million bushels since August 1. All southern States, except Texas, indicate better-than-average yields with Kentucky and Tennessee showing yields more than 5 bushels per acre above average. Prospects continue very favorable in the Corn Belt. August weather was a little too cool at times in the extreme eastern and northern parts of this area and a little too dry in the extreme western edge of the Belt but nevertheless a record yield is indicated and total production promises to be the largest on record. A production of 2,270,921,000 bushels in the North Central States exceeds by 2 percent the previous record for this area made in 1932, and is being produced on 52,015,000 acres compared with 69,697,000 acres in 1932. The crop is late in the Corn Belt States, and it is likely that even an average date for the first killing frost will result in some soft corn. For the most part, the crop needs frost-free weather during the month of September. Corn was denting or is denting as far north as the southern counties in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. If present prospects materialize, Iowa will harvest 56 bushels per acre -- the highest yield on record for that or any other State. In this State progress was rapid in August and corn was not far behind schedule, but needed three more weeks of frost-free weather. Corn made substantial gains during the month in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, where prospective yields are 3 to 4.5 bushels higher than a month ago. Corn showed marked improvement in Missouri and Kansas, although some early corn was damaged badly in Missouri by hot, dry weather in July. August rainfall was short in Nebraska, causing some local damage, but moisture reserves and absence of hot winds prevented serious damage. In the three States -- Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota -- where drought has consistently reduced corn production during the past decade, the combined 1942 production is expected to be the largest since 1933. The crop continued to improve in Minnesota and the Dakotas, but much of the corn is late and needs weather that will hasten maturity.

Progress in the North Atlantic States varied during August, and the condition is somewhat spotted as it has been so far all season. There was damage from

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CROP REPORT

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as of

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September 10, 1942

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3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

too much rain in southeast Pennsylvania, and cool weather retarded growth in the New England States. Corn made good progress in New York during August, but a large acreage is just silking in the early frost area. The crop continued to gain in the western States. In Colorado, August rainfall was light, but soil moisture reserves were ample to carry the crop.

WHEAT: The indicated production of all wheat is 981,793,000 bushels - nearly 4 percent larger than last year's 945,937,000 bushels production, and second in size to the billion bushel crop in 1915. The increase of 27 million bushels from the August 1 estimate was in spring wheat.

The indicated production of all spring wheat of 284,085,000 bushels places this year's crop 3.4 percent above the 274,644,000 bushel production last year, and 60 percent above the 10-year average. There are only 4 years of larger spring wheat production in the record from 1909 to date. Durum wheat is indicated at 42,432,000 bushels, which is 1.5 percent above last year's 41,800,000 bushel production. Other spring wheat production of 241,653,000 bushels is nearly 4 percent larger than last year's 232,844,000 bushels.

The indicated yield per acre of all spring wheat of 20.0 bushels per acre is a record, exceeding by 2 bushels the yields of 1895 and 1915. Both the durum wheat yield of 19.6 bushels and the other spring wheat yield of 20.1 bushels per acre are records. Yields were high in all important spring wheat States. No individual State records were established, but this year's yield is the highest in 47 years in North Dakota, in 41 years in Washington, and in 20 years in Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana.

Rains are interfering seriously with harvesting and threshing in North Dakota and adjacent sections of the Northern Plains States, where a considerable amount of shock threshing and combining of windrowed grain remains to be done when it is dry enough. Reports from this area indicate that some grain is sprouting and there will be lowering of quality and of yield until harvesting is completed. Outside of this area combining and threshing is practically finished.

OATS: Prospects improved 22 million bushels during August and production of oats is now placed at 1,353,431,000 bushels. This is 15 percent larger than the 1941 crop of 1,176,107,000 bushels, and 34 percent above the 10-year average of 1,007,141,000 bushels. It is the largest crop since 1925.

In the North Central States, the main oats producing region, and in the Western States, yields were maintained or improved during August with the exception of Iowa, Ohio, and Nevada. In most of the Eastern States, yields were down slightly.

The indicated United States yield per acre is 35.5 bushels compared with 31.0 bushels in 1941 and the 10-year average of 27.3 bushels. Yields are above average in nearly all States. There has been much discoloration by rains in the Central and Northern States. Quality is fair to good in the more Northern and Northwestern States. Combining and threshing are completed or well advanced with some exceptions, mainly the Northern Plains States where August rains have slowed progress.

BARLEY: The indicated production of 419,201,000 bushels of barley on September 1 this year is a record crop nearly 17 percent above the previous record crop in 1941 of 358,709,000 bushels and 86 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 224,970,000 bushels.

This record crop is due to the relatively high yield of 25.0 bushels on the largest acreage ever harvested. Cool, wet weather is delaying harvest in the Northern Plains States. There has been some damage from lodging and to shocked grains in the Dakotas while rust and scab affected both yields and quality in South Dakota and Minnesota. Despite these adverse factors, indicated yields in this important barley producing area are considerably above average and in both the Dakotas the crop is the largest on record. In Iowa and Nebraska, yields based on threshing returns are below earlier expectations. For the country as a whole the 1942 indicated yield is a half bushel below last year, but 4.4 bushels above the 10-year average of 20.6 bushels.

BUCKWHEAT: Buckwheat prospects improved during August and on September 1 conditions indicate a 1942 crop of 6,558,000 bushels--200,000 bushels above August 1 indications. This production is 8 percent over the 1941 production of 6,070,000 but considerably less than the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 7,315,000 bushels. The 1942 acreage of 362,000 acres for harvest is 7 percent above the record low acreage of 339,000 acres in 1941, but is only 79 percent of the 10-year (1930-39) average acreage.

September 1 conditions indicate a yield of 18.1 bushels as compared with 17.6 bushels a month earlier and 16.0 bushels for the 10-year (1930-39) average. The crop made good progress in New York and Pennsylvania, the two important producing States. However, there is a possibility of some damage by frost in New York, Michigan, and Minnesota.

RICE: The indicated 1942 rice crop of 72,282,000 bushels is 2 million bushels less than was indicated on August 1, 1942. This present production forecast is 34 percent above last year's ^{near} record crop of 54,028,000 bushels and is 58 percent above the 10-year average production of 45,673,000 bushels.

In the Southern rice area, a crop of 60,858,000 bushels is now in prospect, compared with last month's forecast of 62,911,000 bushels, and a 10-year average production of 37,498,000 bushels. The lower production forecast on September 1 was caused almost entirely by two hurricanes in the Texas rice area, where approximately 2 1/2 million bushels were lost during August. Too much rain and cloudy weather in Louisiana has lowered yield prospects slightly of late varieties and has delayed the harvest of early varieties. Conditions in Arkansas were favorable during August, and the rice crop prospects improved. Harvest of early varieties was well under way on September 1 in Texas and Louisiana, but only a few isolated fields had been harvested in Arkansas.

The production estimate for California at 11,424,000 bushels remains unchanged from the August 1 forecast. The crop is late due to late planting and cool weather which has retarded development in most producing localities. Many fields are quite weedy. Harvesting is not expected to start until late September or early October.

FLAXSEED: Continued improvement in flaxseed prospects during August points to a 1942 crop of 42,513,000 bushels, which would exceed all previous records. The indicated production is 35 percent above the 1941 production of 31,485,000 bushels and nearly four times the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 11,269,000 bushels. The 1942 acreage for harvest exceeds that of 1941 by 39 percent and the 10-year (1930-39) average by 148 percent.

During August prospects declined slightly in Montana, Iowa, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and Illinois, but improved in North Dakota, which has a sizable acreage, to more than offset the losses in other States. The reduction in Montana was due to rust and grasshopper damage and in Iowa to weeds that lowered yield and caused harvesting difficulties. In North Dakota damage from rust was not as great as expected earlier. In Minnesota rust damage in the northwest was offset by higher yields than indicated on August 1 in the southern portion of the State. All flax States show indicated yields at or above the 10-year (1930-39) average yield with the result that the U. S. yield is 50 percent greater than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 6.4 bushels. The 1942 yield of 9.6 bushels is only slightly below last year's yield.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The 1942 grain sorghum crop is expected to be the second largest crop on record. The September 1 production estimate of 144,899,000 bushels is 6 percent below the record 1941 crop of 153,968,000 bushels, but 72 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 84,253,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre is 16.7 bushels compared with 17.3 bushels in 1941 and 11.0 bushels, the 10-year (1930-39) average. These estimates relate to equivalent grain production on the entire acreage for harvest either as grain, silage, or forage.

In general August weather was very favorable for development of the crop. Much needed rains improved prospects in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arkansas, where the crop had been held back by dry weather in July. In South Dakota, Colorado, and Nebraska, August rainfall was short but soil moisture supplies were mostly sufficient to meet needs. August weather was ideal for filling in California and Arizona. There is more than the usual danger of frost damage to grain sorghums in the Central and Northern plains States, where the crop is late due to delayed plantings, a slow start, and somewhat retarded growth.

The early crop in south Texas--mostly harvested prior to September 1--suffered losses from unfavorable weather during harvest but the late crop in this section is promising. Harvesting of early sorghums has started in the important northwest Texas area, in New Mexico, and as far north as the southern counties of Oklahoma. The crop is headed in eastern Kansas and is heading in western Kansas.

BROOMCORN: Growing conditions improved during August in Oklahoma and New Mexico, but were poorer for broomcorn in Illinois and Colorado. The United States crop is estimated at 36,600 tons compared with 46,700 tons in 1941 and 41,260 tons, the 10-year (1930-39) average.

In Oklahoma general rains during late August came after harvest of the bulk of the standard crop, but in time to benefit the dwarf crop. The yield of 400 pounds per acre is the second highest on record for the State. In New Mexico harvest of early planted acreage began the last week of the month but the late planted acreage will not be ready until late September. This prolonged harvesting season averted the impending labor scarcity. The Kansas crop developed well and yields on early fields exceeded expectations. In Colorado, yields on some late planted acreage were reduced due to insufficient moisture. The yield per acre of 290 pounds is only 10 pounds less than that of last year, which was the highest since 1928. The south Texas crop is all harvested, and trading on September 1 was mostly in short dwarf. The yield of 300 pounds for the State is unchanged from a month ago. The broomcorn crop in Illinois fell below earlier expectations due to a stalk disease and poor curing weather. September 1 conditions indicated a yield of 440 pounds per acre -- 60 pounds less than a month earlier. Quality of the brush is not

as good as usual and a considerable quantity is stained. The peak of the harvest in Illinois was under way the first week of September. Quality of the bulk of the brush was indicated as good in Kansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

HOPS: Production of hops in the three Pacific Coast States is indicated to be 38,652,000 pounds, 4 percent less than the 1941 crop but 11 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average. Production in Washington of 13,680,000 pounds is 3 percent more than last year's record production and 76 percent above average. In Oregon, a 13,662,000-pound crop is expected--19 percent less than in 1941 and 25 percent less than the 10-year average. Production of 11,310,000 pounds in California is 10 percent more than last year and 29 percent greater than average.

In Washington, hot weather the first three weeks of August retarded development of hops, but cooler weather toward the end of the month was beneficial. In Oregon, the condition of the hop crop is variable. Mildew early in the season damaged the crop in many yards. Warm weather during the past two months checked the spread of mildew but was too hot and dry for completely satisfactory recovery from the early damage. Harvest of Fuggles and other early clusters was nearly complete by September 1, and picking of late clusters had started by that date. The California crop is about a week later than usual but is in good condition in spite of some damage from mildew early in the season. Harvest was under way by September 1.

SOYBEANS: Prospective production of soybeans in the United States is the largest on record at 211,452,000 bushels compared with 106,712,000 bushels in 1941 and 77,374,000 bushels in 1940. Indicated yield per acre is 19.5 bushels compared with 18.2 bushels in 1941 and the 10-year average of 16.1 bushels.

For the five leading States (Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri, listed in order of their rank) the production outlook is 120,869,000 bushels compared with 95,581,000 bushels in 1941.

The U. S. acreage to be harvested for beans is placed at 10,867,000 acres, an increase of nearly 66 percent over the 5,855,000 acres harvested in 1941, or about 76 percent of the total acreage planted for all purposes compared with 59 percent last year. The minimum market price guarantee, the urge to meet the greatly increased production goal needed to further the war effort, and the favorable hay crop rather generally, are the main influences accounting for the tremendous increase in the acreage for beans this year.

The high condition of 88 percent is 2 points above that of last month and 11 points above the 10-year average for September 1. Yield per acre prospects have been maintained or improved generally, although reports from the main producing States emphasize that more than usual uncertainty continues about acreage and yield that will be harvested for beans. August weather has tended to favor continued growth and podding rather than push the crop towards maturity. Part of the crop is late and weedy and needs a longer than usual frost-free season to mature.

COWPEAS: The September 1 condition of cowpeas of 76 percent is the same as on that date last year and in 1940, and is 7 points above average. The condition is above average in all States excepting Alabama but below that on the same date last year in most of the States farthest south. In those States which have a large percent of the acreage, August rains in some sections were light or came too late to benefit the crop. In northern Florida and adjoining sections of Alabama and Georgia August rains promoted a heavy growth of vines without much benefit to the set of peas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

September 1, 1942

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts for picking and threshing from the record 1942 acreage is now expected to be 2,929,750,000 pounds. This represents an increase of about 5 percent over the production indicated on August 1 and is about double the 1941 harvest. This year's crop is larger than that of last year by 39 percent in the Virginia-Carolina area, by 81 percent in the Southeastern area, and 287 percent in the Southwestern area.

A favorable early growing season has resulted in high prospective yields in the Virginia-Carolina area, where fields are clean and plants show a heavy growth of well pegged vines. Frequent August rains delayed harvesting somewhat in the Southeastern area. Although complaints of grassy fields are quite general, reports from farmers indicate a slight increase over the yield estimated a month ago. Timely rains throughout the Southwestern area brought a general improvement in crop prospect except for the coastal and adjacent counties of Texas. Excellent yields are reported in south Texas where threshing is under way.

DRY BEANS: If not cut short by early frosts, the dry bean crop will very likely be more than 21 million bags. A few fields had been harvested by September 1 but some, which were planted late, could be severely damaged by early frosts or bad harvesting weather.

The 21,632,000 bag (uncleaned) production would be a record crop and 15 percent larger than the 1941 crop of 18,788,000 bags. Because of the better yields expected in Michigan, the crop in that State is expected to be about 6,864,000 bags, 704,000 more than expected a month ago. September 1 reports indicate some increase in prospective yields in California, Montana, New Mexico, and parts of Idaho. Probable yields have been reduced nearly 10 percent in Nebraska by blight and hail.

DRY PEAS: With harvesting nearly finished a dry pea crop of 7-1/4 million bags seems assured. Yields per acre in Washington, Oregon, and northern Idaho, where three-fourths of the crop is grown, are turning out even higher than indicated a month ago. Very good yields per acre are also reported elsewhere.

The 1942 crop of 7,255,000 bags (uncleaned) is nearly twice the size of the 1941 crop of 3,788,000 bags, and a new record high. Much of the increase over last year's crop is accounted for by greatly increased acreages in the Palouse country (of Washington and Idaho) and also in northeastern Oregon where some cannery peas were harvested as dry peas.

TOBACCO: The 1942 indicated production of tobacco (all types combined) of 1,369,661,000 pounds is 9 percent above 1941 but approximately 2 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average. Flue-cured prospects increased about 14 million pounds from the August 1 estimate but this was partly offset by decreases in other types, principally burley and cigar filler. The United States yield per acre of 980 pounds is second only to the yield of 1,036 pounds in 1940.

Flue-cured production is now estimated at 762,760,000 pounds, an increase of 2 percent over August 1. Last year's crop totaled 659,542,000 pounds and production for the 10-year 1930-39 period averaged 751,348,000 pounds.

For the first time in many years, harvesting and curing was practically complete on September 1 in the Old Belt of Virginia and North Carolina. While slight damage from excessive rains was reported, this area experienced a generally favorable growing season and yields and leaf quality were considerably above average.

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Marketing of the 1942 crop is well under way in the Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina Belts with indicated production practically unchanged from a month ago. In Georgia and Florida sales of the 1942 crop have been completed and growers received the highest price on record.

Production of fire-cured tobacco at 71,795,000 pounds is the smallest crop of record and compares with 73,097,000 pounds produced in 1941 and 125,499,000 pounds, the 10-year (1930-39) average output. Although heavy rains during August interfered, cutting is almost complete in Virginia and well started in Kentucky and Tennessee. The crop in the latter two States had experienced considerably dry weather prior to August.

Prospective burley production is now indicated at 341,819,000 pounds, a decrease of 4 million pounds from the August 1 estimate mostly in Kentucky and Tennessee. The 1941 crop totaled 338,051,000 pounds and production for the 10-year 1930-39 period averaged 328,605,000 pounds. Frequent rains during August in these States caused rust to spread considerably with lower leaves being lost in many fields. The crop has made an exceptionally large growth but growers are expecting a cured leaf of light weight as usually results from wet weather. Harvesting was started around September 1 but is not progressing very rapidly. Final outturn of the crop both as to yield and quality depends much on weather conditions during the curing season.

Southern Maryland farmers are now cutting their 1942 tobacco crop, which is 32,162,000 pounds, compared with 30,225,000 pounds harvested last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 26,901,000 pounds. Development of plants has been irregular although the crop has matured rather rapidly.

Indicated production of dark air-cured tobacco decreased slightly during August as a result of lower prospects for the one-sucker crop of Kentucky and Tennessee where rainfall during the month was generally excessive. Now estimated at 30,078,000 pounds, the 1942 dark air-cured crop would be the next to the shortest on record and compares with 31,645,000 pounds grown in 1941 and 41,715,000 pounds for the 10-year (1930-39) average. In 1936 only 24,576,000 pounds were produced.

A total cigar tobacco production of 131,047,000 pounds is indicated by Sept. 1 conditions, slightly under the August 1 estimate and about 8 million pounds less than produced in 1941. During the month the Pennsylvania filler crop suffered from further rust damage which forced early cutting and reduced leaf quality. In the Connecticut Valley, growers report a favorable season although heavy rains in August delayed harvesting and caused some pole sweat. Growth is quite heavy and quality is expected to be good. Prospects for the binder crop in Wisconsin improved as a result of favorable weather. The southern Wisconsin crop was being put rapidly into sheds.

SUGARBEETS: Prospects are for a record sugar beet crop this year. The condition of the crop on September 1 pointed to a production of 13,004,000 tons. This is not significantly different from that indicated on August 1, although 26 percent more than the 1941 crop and 40 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average production. Yield per acre is now indicated at 13.1 tons compared with 13.7 tons last year.

The sugar beet crop is late and still putting on tonnage in most areas. A generally favorable growing season has overcome to a large extent the unfavorable factors of inability to secure early stands, especially in the humid area, and untimely

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thinning and blocking of the crop resulting from insufficient and inexperienced labor. Moisture supplies have been ample both in the irrigation areas and in the areas depending on rainfall. Disease and insect damage has been light.

SUGARCANE: Production of sugarcane for both sugar and seed in 1942 is now estimated at 7,362,000 short tons, which is not materially different from that indicated on August 1. This would be slightly larger than the previous record crop produced in 1938, about 35 percent above the 1941 crop, and 56 percent more than the 10-year (1930-39) average production.

The Louisiana crop is the best since 1938 when the yield was 21.7 tons per acre compared with 21 tons indicated on September 1 this year. In general prospects are favorable although some growers complain of too much rain and cloudiness lately, and there are cases of heavy borer infestation. Rains have also retarded planting for the 1943 crop. Both stand and growth of the Florida crop are below normal, and September prospects are for a yield per acre slightly less than that indicated on August 1.

COMMERCIAL Commercial apple production for the 1942 season is now placed at
APPLES: 126,131,000 bushels--3 percent larger than in 1941, when 122,059,000 bushels were produced, and 2 percent above the 6-year (1934-39) average production of 123,798,000 bushels. Weather during August was especially favorable for development of the apple crop in nearly all commercial areas. Sizing and coloring of fruit, in general, is farther advanced than is usual for this time of year. Indicated production is larger than that of a month ago in all geographic areas except the South Central States, where a slight decline occurred. The prospective crops in the Central and Western States, however, continue to be smaller than last season--4 percent less in each area, compared with an indicated increase in the Eastern group of States, of 13 percent.

Except for Yellow Transparent and Gravensteins, production of most important summer varieties was somewhat larger than last season. Of the important fall varieties, Grimes, Jonathan, and Wolf River appear to be turning out slightly larger crops than last season, with Wealthy running materially less than in 1941.

Total supplies of winter apples will be larger than last season, with crops as large or larger than in 1941 indicated for all of the more important winter varieties except Ben Davis and Golden Delicious, which are expected to run lighter. The McIntosh and Spy crops in the North Atlantic and North Central areas are materially larger than last season. Supplies of Delicious will exceed last season's output in the Eastern and Western regions, but probably will be slightly less than in 1941 in the Central States. Supplies of Stayman will be well above last year in the important eastern producing areas, less in the Midwest, and about the same as last year in the west. The Winesap crop in the West probably will be a little larger than in 1941, in the East about the same as last season. Winesap prospects in the central group of States point to a crop materially smaller than in 1941, with total supplies for the Nation indicated to be about the same or slightly in excess of the previous season. The Baldwin crop, important in many parts of the East, and the York Imperial crop in the important Appalachian region, show promise of substantially larger output than in 1941. Rome Beauty prospects point to an increase from last season in most important producing regions of the East, with a somewhat less favorable outlook in most other sections.

Washington, D. C.,

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PEACHES: The United States peach production of 65,614,000 bushels is 12 percent smaller than the 1941 crop of 74,451,000 bushels but 20 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 54,706,000 bushels. Production in the 10 southern peach States is estimated at 19,591,000 bushels, compared with the 1941 crop of 24,903,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 14,505,000 bushels.

August brought favorable weather to most peach areas, although some fruit was injured by excessive rains in a few commercial producing areas, notably New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Missouri.

Harvest has been completed in the Southern States, and over most of the North Central States nearly all commercial crops were harvested by the end of August. Harvest is now progressing rapidly in the northeastern peach producing areas and in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. In western New York and in the New England States peach harvest began about September 1, with prospects of good quality and well-sized fruit. Picking in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Washington was under way by late August and will continue well into September.

In California the more important freestone varieties for fresh use and drying were harvested during August but picking of late table varieties will continue for several weeks. Harvest of clingstone varieties for canning was at a peak during the last of August and early September.

PEARS: Prospective pear production for the United States is 29,980,000 bushels, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent above last year's crop, and 10 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Total Bartlett pear production in Washington, Oregon, and California is now estimated at 14,766,000 bushels, compared with 15,558,000 bushels produced last year, and the 10-year average of 13,636,000 bushels. Indicated production in California increased 8 percent during August. In Washington, the crop is now indicated to be about 1 percent smaller than a month ago, in Oregon about 1 percent larger. Prospective production of varieties other than Bartletts in the three Pacific Coast States totals 5,055,000 bushels -- representing an increase of 2 percent over August 1 prospects. Production in 1941 for the 3 States was 4,738,000 bushels and the 10-year average production was 5,051,000 bushels.

Washington Bartlett pear harvest began during the first part of August. Hot weather during the first three weeks of August retarded sizing but otherwise did little damage to pears. Harvest of this variety is expected to be completed by the middle of September, but canneries probably will continue to receive pears from cold storage through September. Harvest of Washington D'Anjou is expected to be well under way by the second week of September. Picking of Bosc will start a week to 10 days later, with Melis starting about a week later than Bosc.

In Oregon, a smaller crop of Bartlett's than last year is being harvested in the Hood River Valley, but larger crops in all other important areas more than offset the shortage in that area. Bartlett production for the State is indicated to be 4 percent larger than last year. Other varieties in Oregon are expected to produce about 12 percent more pears than last year. Harvest of these varieties started in the Medford area during the first few days of September, and probably will be general in the Hood River Valley about the middle of the month.

In California, nearly all Bartletts have been harvested except in Lake County, and in the higher Sierra foothill counties, where picking is still in progress. Varieties other than Bartletts are developing normally, with harvest of Hardy pears well advanced.

New York production is expected to be 44 percent more than last year but 5 percent less than average. All varieties of New York pears have good-sized crops, and fruit has sized well. Michigan pear production will be about the same as last year and 20 percent above average. Most of the important Bartlett crop in that State has been harvested. Keiffers, the remaining crop of importance, will be sold largely to canners.

GRAPES: As the season advances, it appears that a slightly larger grape crop is in prospect than was indicated a month ago. The total United States production for 1942 is now indicated to be 2,595,890 tons compared with 2,728,530 tons in 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,246,271 tons.

In California harvesting of early table varieties has been in progress for several weeks, and Tokays are now moving to market in volume. Picking of raisin varieties for sun drying started late in August in some vineyards where maturity was relatively early, and the main harvest is now advancing rapidly. Since Government restrictions have been placed on the marketing of raisin type grapes for winery use and for fresh consumption, a larger-than-usual proportion of the crop will be converted to raisins. The main harvest of wine varieties of grapes has not yet begun.

Grape harvest is nearly completed in the Southern States; and in the important Central and Eastern grape-producing areas, the main harvest is getting under way somewhat earlier than usual. The grape crops of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan are still showing prospects of relatively large crops, despite some damage from rot and mildew in areas where excessively wet summer weather has prevailed. Washington grapes are still showing prospects of the largest crop of record.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The production of plums in California and Michigan is about the same as estimated on August 1. Production in California is exceptionally large and in Michigan it is moderately above average.

The prospective outturn of dried prunes in California remains unchanged from the 169,000 tons indicated on August 1. The prospective supply is 5 percent smaller than the crop of 1941 and is 18 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average production. Harvest of the larger fruited varieties (Imperials and Sugars) is about completed while the picking of French types has started in most localities.

Production of prunes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is placed at 115,300 tons (fresh basis) compared with 112,700 tons in 1941 and the 10-year average of 159,320 tons.

CITRUS: The September 1 condition of the U. S. orange crop from the bloom of 1942 (1942-43 crop) is 73 percent. The condition on September 1, 1941 was 69 percent--in 1940, 71 percent. The September 1 condition of grapefruit is 70 percent compared with 56 percent on September 1, 1941, and 61 percent for September 1, 1940. Condition of California lemons on September 1, at 75 percent, was the same as reported on that date a year ago--5 points lower than on September 1, 1940, when the condition was 80 percent.

In Florida, rainfall throughout the citrus area was "spotted" during most of August and some sections reported a shortage of moisture. Rather general rains at the close of the month replenished moisture supplies, however, and therefore little or no damage occurred from the August dry spell. New fruit is holding relatively well and is sizing nicely.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

September 1, 1942

Texas grapefruit and oranges continued to develop under highly favorable growing conditions during August. Beneficial rains occurred in the Lower Valley counties the first and third weeks of the month. Fruit is somewhat larger than at this time last year and is relatively free from scars and blemishes. Trees generally have a luxuriant growth of foliage and are in excellent condition.

In Arizona, shedding of grapefruit continued through August; and it now seems certain that production will be the smallest in several years. Fruit is developing satisfactorily, however, and is expected to be larger and of higher quality than usual. Present prospects for Arizona oranges indicate that production in 1942-43 probably will not be greatly different from last season.

California oranges, grapefruit, and lemons continued to develop under fairly favorable growing conditions during August, though summer shedding of small fruit continued throughout the month. In most years, this dropping of fruit usually ceases by early or mid-July.

APRICOTS, FIGS AND OLIVES: Total production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah is estimated at 233,200 tons, compared with 213,900 tons produced in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 250,200 tons. Production in each of these States was larger than that of last season. Estimated production in California is now placed at 213,000 tons, compared with 198,000 tons in 1941 and the 10-year average of 239,400 tons.

Condition of California figs on September 1 was reported at 86 percent, compared with 81 percent in 1941, and the 10-year average of 74 percent. Harvest of both Adriatic and Black Mission varieties is well under way, and considerable quantities of Kadota figs have already moved to canners. Harvest of the Calimyrna variety was not generally under way by September 1, though a few early Calimyrnas had been gathered by that date.

The September 1 condition of California olives was reported at 60 percent, compared with 52 percent in 1941, and the 10-year average of 54 percent. Growing conditions during August were relatively favorable for this crop, though to date fruit has not sized as well as usual.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS

and FILBERTS: Total production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 65,000 tons, compared with 70,000 tons in 1941, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 47,930 tons. In California, the 1942 crop is now placed at 61,000 tons, compared with 63,000 tons last season. Blight is prevalent in some of the central counties, but to date damage from this cause has not been serious.

Indicated production of California almonds -- 22,000 tons -- is the largest of record. Production in 1941 was 6,000 tons and the 10-year average is 13,800 tons. Harvest of the soft-shelled varieties was in full swing by September 1.

Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 5,190 tons, compared with 5,750 tons in 1941 and the 10-year average of 1,573 tons. Some Oregon orchards are showing more than the usual proportion of "blanks", which are now falling. Washington filbert prospects were reduced considerably by high temperatures which prevailed during the first three weeks of August.

PECANS: Prospective production of pecans is estimated at 88,161,000 pounds, compared with 121,488,000 pounds in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 81,166,000 pounds. Indicated production of improved varieties is

49,653,000 pounds, compared with 51,027,000 pounds last season, and the 10-year average of 26,808,000 pounds. The prospective crop of seedling pecans is 38,508,000 pounds, compared with 70,461,000 pounds in 1941 and the 10-year average of 54,358,000 pounds. Indicated pecan production is below that of last year in most States, but well above average in all except Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Unusually light crops are in prospect in Oklahoma and Texas because of severe insect and disease damage. In Georgia, present prospects point to the largest crop of record. And in other pecan States east of the Mississippi River growing conditions during August were relatively favorable and large crops are in prospect.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries is placed at 756,400 barrels in 1942 compared with 725,200 barrels in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 603,680 barrels. The prospective crop is larger than last season in all commercial States except Massachusetts where the crop is estimated to be 2 percent smaller than in 1941 but 19 percent above average.

The bloom on Massachusetts bogs was generally heavy but the set of fruit in some localities was not up to early expectations. Rainfall and temperature in that State have been favorable and berries are of larger than average size for this time of year. In New Jersey the fall weather in 1941 was favorable for the setting of buds and the crop came through the relatively mild winter with very little "winter-kill." Wisconsin berries are "sizing" well and quality is expected to be good. In Washington and Oregon the crop has made good progress.

POTATOES: The 1942 potato crop is now estimated at 378,396,000 bushels compared with 357,783,000 bushels last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 370,045,000 bushels. Prospects declined in the 3 Eastern surplus late potato States during August because of rather severe blight damage but improved in the Western surplus area. The net change for the month was a slight increase in prospective production.

The indicated United States yield per acre of 135.3 bushels is the highest on record and compares with 130.9 bushels in 1941, the previous high of 132.0 bushels in 1940, and the 1930-39 average of 112.6 bushels.

Growing conditions varied widely over the country during August. In Aroostook county, Maine, growth was curtailed by an extended period of dry weather. Reports indicate a good to heavy set of tubers which are still rather small in size. The early crop on Long Island, New York, yielded well but the late crop has been injured by blight. In upstate New York blight has been prevalent and there was a smaller percentage of green vines on September 1 than usual. Late plantings in Pennsylvania have also been adversely affected by blight. Prospective production for these three surplus Eastern States is 3 percent below last year and 8 percent below the 10-year average.

In Michigan some damage from late blight was reported but spraying and dusting by commercial growers has held this in check. An irregular condition is noted in Minnesota with early plantings yielding well but considerable blight damage to the later crop. For the 5 surplus central States as a group, production estimates are 10 percent above production in 1941 but about 11 percent below the 1930-39 average.

In the Western surplus States the season up to September 1 was quite favorable and barring heavy frost damage production well above both last year and the 10-year

average is expected. The set of tubers on the late crop in Idaho is indicated to be greater than last year but tubers are smaller and killing frosts at normal dates would cut the yields rather materially. Killing frosts have already occurred in the seed districts of Teton and Fremont counties. The early potato crop in Colorado is exceptionally good, but the prevalence of blight is causing some alarm as to the final outturn of the late crop. In California reports from all commercial late potato sections indicate excellent crop prospects and where digging is in progress yields are fully up to expectations. Prospective production in the 10 surplus western States is 10 percent larger than in 1941 and is 17 percent more than the 10-year average.

SWEETPOTATOES: Prospects for sweetpotatoes improved over almost the entire country in August and on September 1 production was indicated to be 69,487,000 bushels or almost 2 million bushels more than was expected on August 1. This production would be 10 percent above the 63,284,000 bushels harvested in 1941 but would be about 5 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average of 73,208,000 bushels. Yield per acre is placed at 91.8 bushels on the basis of September 1 condition, in comparison with 83.4 bushels per acre for the 1941 crop and the 10-year average yield of 83.0 bushels. Rains in August were especially beneficial to the crop in New Jersey, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Prospects have improved slightly or are unchanged in all other sweetpotato States except Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina where early digging to take advantage of a favorable market is reported to be reducing yields below those expected a month ago. In all States except New Jersey yields per acre are expected to be above the 10-year average. Yields in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana are only moderately higher but all other States show marked increases.

HAY: Reports as of September 1 indicate even larger crops of both tame and wild hay than were expected a month earlier. Present prospects are for a total crop of more than 104 million tons, of which 91 million are tame hays and 13 million wild hay. Such a crop would eclipse any previous record by nearly 6 million tons. The 1941 crop was 94 million tons and the 1940 crop nearly 95 million

Generally excellent growing conditions produced a record yield of 1.52 tons of tame hay per acre and a once-exceeded yield of 1.04 tons of wild hay. But because of these same conditions little of the early cuttings entirely escaped some rain damage. However, later cuttings generally have been heavier than usual and of good quality.

Production of alfalfa hay is now expected to be nearly 36 million tons with yields per acre above average in nearly all States. Yields of clover-timothy per acre are above average in all important States but the indicated production of nearly 28 million tons is less than in many other years because of smaller acreages in most States. Sweet clover and lespedeza hay yields per acre are both above average in most of the States where these kinds are important.

PASTURES: The condition of pastures for the country as a whole on September 1 was at the highest level for the date since 1915. Rainfall and temperatures of August were generally quite favorable to the growth of grass, and several areas of poor pastures, particularly in the South Central and Atlantic Seaboard States, have appreciably improved since August 1. The September 1 condition of farm pastures averaged 88 percent of normal, compared with 75 percent a year earlier and 61 percent for the 10-year (1930-39) September 1 average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1942

September 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

On September 1 last year pastures throughout the North Central States were in rather poor condition due to a considerable shortage of moisture, but this year pastures in the area were in good to excellent condition. Condition figures in the East North Central States were higher by 25 points and in the West North Central States by 24 points than on September 1 a year ago. Marked improvement was also shown by the pastures of the North and South Atlantic States. All States in this area reported better pastures than on September 1 last year, except Georgia where pastures were just about the same.

In the South Central States pastures were about as good as a year earlier, with better conditions in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma offset by poorer conditions in Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. Of the Western States only Washington and Montana had better pasture conditions than a year ago. Very little rain fell in most Rocky Mountain sections and parts of the northern Plains. In most of the Western Range area and especially in the Great Plains there appears to be ample good quality cured grass to provide fall and winter grazing for livestock. Ranges in New Mexico and Texas were greatly improved by August rains. Pastures in every State in the Nation, excepting Arizona, were in better condition than the 1930-39 average for September 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms continued at record levels, showing only about the usual seasonal decline during August. With milk cow numbers about 3 1/2 percent greater than a year ago and with production per cow favorably influenced by remarkably good late summer pastures, total milk production continued about 5 percent higher than at the same season in 1941. For August this year production on farms is estimated at 10.8 billion pounds compared with 10.3 billion pounds in August last year. The daily production of 2.59 pounds per capita was nearly 13 percent greater than average for the month in the 1936-40 period. In all major groups of States milk production per cow on September 1 was 9 percent or more above the 1931-40 average and was at, or near, record high levels for the date.

In the North Atlantic States production per cow was about 4 percent higher than on September 1, 1941, when green feed was extremely short. In the South Atlantic States improvement of pastures during August held milk flow to less than the usual decline, and production per cow on the first of September was nearly 5 percent above last year. In the North Central area, despite markedly better grazing conditions than a year earlier, September 1 production per cow showed only about 1 percent increase. In the South Central States production per cow still remained below the level of a year earlier although there was much less than the usual seasonal decline. In the Western group of States, production per cow was also below last year's level.

For the country as whole, production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 14.9 pounds on September 1, the highest for the date in 18 years of record. In these herds, the 73.1 percent of the milk cows reported milked was the lowest for September 1 since 1935, but higher than for earlier years.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Hens and pullets on farms laid 3,534,000,000 eggs in August, a record high production for the month--13 percent above August last year and 29 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) August average. A record high production was reached in all parts of the country except the Western States where the production was 11 percent less than the record of August 1931. The combined egg production during the first 8 months of this year was also the largest of record for the period--16 percent larger than last year and 27 percent above the 10-year average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of

September 1, 1942

The rate of egg production per layer during August set a new high record for the month -- 12.3 eggs per layer compared with 12.2 in August last year and 11.1, the 10-year average. The production in farm flocks of 111.8 eggs per layer during the first 8 months of this year was 2 percent above the previous record high of last year and 11 percent above the 10-year average for those months.

There was an average of 286,704,000 layers in farm flocks during August, this being a fraction of 1 percent less than the record high August number in 1927. Before the end of the year the number of layers on farms will doubtless be the largest of record. Increases in layers above a year ago are shown in all parts of the country, varying from 5 percent in the West to 17 percent in the West North Central and South Central States.

The number of pullets not yet of laying age on September 1 was the largest of record in all parts of the country except the Western States. For the U. S. as a whole the number was 10 percent larger than a year ago and 28 percent above September 1, 1937, the low point of a 6-year period. The largest increase above a year ago was 12 percent in the West North Central States and the smallest was 4 percent in the South Atlantic States. Increases in other areas were 11 percent in the South Central, 9 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States and 7 percent in the West.

The number of young chickens under 3 months old on U. S. farms September 1, hatched since June 1, was 5 percent smaller than a year ago, indicating fewer late hatched chicks this year. Increases in late hatchings in the West, North Atlantic and South Atlantic States were more than offset by decreases in all other parts of the country, ranging from 13 percent in the West North Central States to 4 percent in the South Central States. Late hatchings this year were about average compared with last year when they were heavy. Of these late hatchings 58 percent were purchased from commercial hatcheries and 42 percent were hatched on farms.

Farmers received 32.2 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-August, the highest for the month since 1920. A year ago they received 26.8 cents per dozen. The 10-year (1931-40) average is 18.4 cents. Chicken prices advanced about 5 percent during the month ending August 15 to 19.6 cents and on that date were the highest for the month since 1929. A year ago the price was 16.3 cents and the 10-year average is 13.6 cents. Mid-August prices received for turkeys were the highest in 9 years of record -- 19.9 cents per pound live weight compared with 16.1 cents a year ago and 14.5 cents, the 5-year (1936-40) average. The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration at August 15 prices was 166.9 cents per 100 pounds, which is 20 percent higher than a year ago and 38 percent above the 10-year average.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios at August 15 prices were more favorable than a year ago and considerably more favorable than the 5 and 10 year averages. On July 15 the ratios were less favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

No pages 23 and 24 in this report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1942

as of
September 1, 1942

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	CORN, ALL		OATS		BARLEY	
	Indicated 1942		Indicated 1942		Indicated 1942	
	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production
	acre		acre		acre	
	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.
M.	41.0	738	38.0	3,952	29.0	145
N. H.	43.0	645	42.0	252	--	--
V.	40.0	2,760	35.0	1,715	29.0	145
Mass.	42.0	1,764	34.0	238	--	--
R. I.	41.0	328	33.0	33	--	--
Conn.	42.0	1,974	33.0	132	--	--
N. Y.	39.5	27,768	37.5	33,338	29.0	3,132
N. J.	44.0	8,272	32.0	1,472	29.0	261
P.	44.5	58,206	31.0	27,156	27.0	4,023
Oio	53.0	177,550	40.5	50,220	27.0	1,512
Id.	52.0	212,732	37.0	51,763	23.0	2,530
Ill.	51.5	413,390	40.0	143,360	23.0	3,726
Mch.	42.0	66,192	45.0	66,240	33.5	7,202
Wis.	40.0	96,320	42.0	98,238	30.5	15,586
Minn.	39.0	189,189	42.0	173,250	29.0	48,865
Iowa	56.0	546,112	40.0	214,960	24.5	5,047
M.	34.0	142,018	26.5	61,612	17.0	3,434
N. Dak.	22.5	24,390	36.0	68,472	28.0	59,192
S. Dak.	33.0	96,327	37.5	83,775	25.5	59,084
Nbr.	31.5	221,854	31.5	56,794	17.5	37,205
Kns.	31.0	84,847	25.5	43,936	13.0	17,147
Dl.	32.0	4,384	32.0	128	31.0	186
M.	38.0	17,290	32.0	1,120	29.0	2,610
V.	27.0	35,910	28.0	3,248	26.0	2,080
W. Va.	31.0	13,051	25.0	1,925	25.0	350
N. C.	20.0	45,460	25.0	6,800	24.5	1,298
S. C.	14.5	23,244	21.5	12,534	--	--
G.	10.0	37,200	17.5	10,780	--	--
Fa.	11.0	8,294	14.0	168	--	--
K.	29.0	79,460	21.0	1,869	23.0	3,634
Tan.	26.5	74,518	23.0	3,335	20.0	2,100
Aa.	14.0	44,422	20.0	4,580	--	--
Mass.	16.0	46,304	31.0	9,610	--	--
Ar.	17.0	35,785	28.0	8,596	16.0	192
L.	17.0	23,715	30.0	3,000	--	--
Ola.	19.0	36,594	19.0	23,940	17.0	10,625
Tx.	15.0	81,270	19.0	11,837	16.5	4,934
Mit.	19.0	3,914	40.0	20,680	32.5	12,155
Iaho	43.0	2,408	39.0	7,800	36.0	14,472
Wo.	14.5	1,986	32.5	4,030	29.0	3,190
Cl.	17.0	17,306	30.5	5,398	23.0	17,250
N. Mex.	16.5	3,152	25.0	900	26.0	650
Aiz.	10.5	410	30.0	270	32.0	1,824
Uah	29.0	754	41.0	1,763	42.0	6,300
Nv.	30.0	120	39.0	234	38.0	836
Wsh.	41.0	1,517	52.0	11,856	40.0	12,560
Oeg.	32.0	1,728	35.0	10,710	33.0	9,900
Clif.	33.0	2,343	33.0	5,412	29.0	43,819
U. S.	33.7	3,015,915	35.5	1,353,431	25.0	419,201

NOTICE: For 10-year averages and 1941, see July and August reports.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

September 1, 1942

The rate of egg production per layer during August set a new high record for the month -- 12.3 eggs per layer compared with 12.2 in August last year and 11.1, the 10-year average. The production in farm flocks of 111.8 eggs per layer during the first 8 months of this year was 2 percent above the previous record high of last year and 11 percent above the 10-year average for those months.

There was an average of 286,704,000 layers in farm flocks during August, this being a fraction of 1 percent less than the record high August number in 1927. Before the end of the year the number of layers on farms will doubtless be the largest of record. Increases in layers above a year ago are shown in all parts of the country, varying from 5 percent in the West to 17 percent in the West North Central and South Central States.

The number of pullets not yet of laying age on September 1 was the largest of record in all parts of the country except the Western States. For the U. S. as a whole the number was 10 percent larger than a year ago and 28 percent above September 1, 1937, the low point of a 6-year period. The largest increase above a year ago was 12 percent in the West North Central States and the smallest was 4 percent in the South Atlantic States. Increases in other areas were 11 percent in the South Central, 9 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States and 7 percent in the West.

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Farmers received 32.2 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-August, the highest for the month since 1920. A year ago they received 26.8 cents per dozen. The 10-year (1931-40) average is 18.4 cents. Chicken prices advanced about 5 percent during the month ending August 15 to 19.6 cents and on that date were the highest for the month since 1929. A year ago the price was 16.3 cents and the 10-year average is 13.6 cents. Mid-August prices received for turkeys were the highest in 9 years of record -- 19.9 cents per pound live weight compared with 16.1 cents a year ago and 14.5 cents, the 5-year (1936-40) average. The average cost of food in a farm poultry ration at August 15 prices was 166.9 cents per 100 pounds, which is 20 percent higher than a year ago and 38 percent above the 10-year average.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios at August 15 prices were more favorable than a year ago and considerably more favorable than the 5 and 10 year averages. On July 15 the ratios were less favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

No pages 23 and 24 in this report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1942

September 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL

OATS

BARLEY

Indicated 1942			Indicated 1942			Indicated 1942		
State	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production
	acre		acre		acre		acre	
	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.
Me.	41.0	738	38.0	3,952	29.0	145		
N. H.	43.0	645	42.0	252	--	--		
Vt.	40.0	2,760	35.0	1,715	29.0	145		
Mass.	42.0	1,764	34.0	238	--	--		
R. I.	41.0	328	33.0	33	--	--		
Conn.	42.0	1,974	33.0	132	--	--		
N. Y.	39.5	27,768	37.5	33,338	29.0	3,132		
N. J.	44.0	8,272	32.0	1,472	29.0	261		
Pa.	44.5	58,206	31.0	27,156	27.0	4,023		
Ohio	53.0	177,550	40.5	50,220	27.0	1,512		
Ind.	52.0	212,732	37.0	51,763	23.0	2,530		
Ill.	51.5	413,390	40.0	143,360	23.0	3,726		
Mich.	42.0	66,192	45.0	66,240	33.5	7,202		
Wis.	40.0	96,320	42.0	98,238	30.5	15,586		
Minn.	39.0	189,189	42.0	173,250	29.0	48,865		
Iowa	56.0	546,112	40.0	214,960	24.5	5,047		
Mo.	34.0	142,018	26.5	61,612	17.0	3,434		
N. Dak.	22.5	24,390	36.0	68,472	28.0	59,192		
S. Dak.	33.0	96,327	37.5	83,775	25.5	59,084		
Nebr.	31.5	221,854	31.5	56,794	17.5	37,205		
Kans.	31.0	84,847	25.5	43,936	13.0	17,147		
Del.	32.0	4,384	32.0	128	31.0	186		
Md.	38.0	17,290	32.0	1,120	29.0	2,610		
Va.	27.0	35,910	28.0	3,248	26.0	2,080		
W. Va.	31.0	13,051	25.0	1,925	25.0	350		
N. C.	20.0	45,460	25.0	6,800	24.5	1,298		
S. C.	14.5	23,244	21.5	12,534	--	--		
Ga.	10.0	37,200	17.5	10,780	--	--		
Fla.	11.0	8,294	14.0	168	--	--		
Ky.	29.0	79,460	21.0	1,869	23.0	3,634		
Tenn.	26.5	74,518	23.0	3,335	20.0	2,100		
Ala.	14.0	44,422	20.0	4,580	--	--		
Miss.	16.0	46,304	31.0	9,610	--	--		
Ark.	17.0	35,785	28.0	8,596	16.0	192		
La.	17.0	23,715	30.0	3,000	--	--		
Okla.	19.0	36,594	19.0	23,940	17.0	10,625		
Tex.	15.0	81,270	19.0	11,837	16.5	4,934		
Mont.	19.0	3,914	40.0	20,680	32.5	12,155		
Idaho	43.0	2,408	39.0	7,800	36.0	14,472		
Wyo.	14.5	1,986	32.5	4,030	29.0	3,190		
Colo.	17.0	17,306	30.5	5,398	23.0	17,250		
N. Mex.	16.5	3,152	25.0	900	26.0	650		
Ariz.	10.5	410	30.0	270	32.0	1,824		
Utah	29.0	754	41.0	1,763	42.0	6,300		
Nev.	30.0	120	39.0	234	38.0	836		
Wash.	41.0	1,517	52.0	11,856	40.0	12,560		
Oreg.	32.0	1,728	35.0	10,710	33.0	9,900		
Calif.	33.0	2,343	33.0	5,412	29.0	43,819		
U. S.	33.7	3,015,915	35.5	1,353,431	25.0	419,201		

NOTICE: For 10-year averages and 1941, see July and August reports.

SPRING WHEAT			::	BUCKWHEAT		
OTHER THAN DURUM			::			
Indicated 1942			::	Indicated 1942		
State	Yield per acre	Production	::	State	Yield per acre	Production
		Thous. bushels	::			Thous. bushels
Maine	20.0	40	::	Maine	19.0	114
N.Y.	20.0	80	::	Vt.	19.0	19
Pa.	18.0	180	::	N.Y.	19.0	2,318
Ohio	23.0	23	::	Pa.	20.0	2,080
Ind.	15.0	90	::	Ohio	18.0	144
Ill.	20.0	200	::	Ind.	14.0	84
Mich.	22.0	352	::	Ill.	15.0	90
Wis.	21.5	903	::	Mich.	17.0	425
Minn.	20.0	20,640	::	Wis.	14.5	246
Iowa	16.5	264	::	Minn.	13.0	325
N.Dak.	20.5	116,030	::	Iowa	16.0	32
S.Dak.	17.0	36,465	::	Mo.	10.0	10
Nebr.	15.0	1,260	::	N.Dak.	14.5	58
Kans.	9.5	114	::	S.Dak.	13.0	13
Mont.	20.5	40,262	::	Md.	20.0	120
Idaho	31.0	7,874	::	Va.	16.0	128
Wyo.	15.5	1,286	::	W.Va.	19.0	228
Colo.	16.5	2,756	::	N.C.	17.0	68
N.Mex.	15.0	345	::	Ky.	12.5	25
Utah	32.0	1,920	::	Tenn.	15.5	31
Nev.	27.0	405	::			
Wash.	26.0	7,462	::			
Oreg.	23.5	2,702	::			
U.S.	20.1	241,653	::	U.S.	18.1	6,558

DURUM WHEAT			::	GRAIN SORGHUMS, All		
			::			
Minn.	20.5	1,250	::	Mo.	20.0	4,560
N.Dak.	20.0	35,040	::	S.Dak.	10.0	4,190
S.Dak.	17.5	6,142	::	Nebr.	15.0	2,910
			::	Kans.	19.0	24,206
			::	Ark.	14.0	700
			::	Okla.	13.0	15,886
			::	Tex.	17.5	75,635
			::	Colo.	12.0	4,572
			::	N.Mex.	16.0	6,048
			::	Ariz.	29.0	1,392
			::	Calif.	32.0	4,800
3 States	19.6	42,432	::	U.S.	16.7	144,899

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States						
Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(winter & spring)	
	Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels	
Av. 1930-39	311,785	206,382	111,749	28,845	88,746	747,507
1941	394,336	211,931	205,955	42,942	90,773	945,937
1942 2/	471,832	164,993	221,331	43,430	80,207	981,793

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated 1942.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1942

September 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

FLAXSEED

Indicated 1942			Indicated 1942		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thous. bushels		Bushels	Thous. bushels
Ill.	14.0	126	Okla.	7.0	210
Mich.	11.0	88	Tex.	11.5	288
Wis.	12.5	125	Mont.	8.0	2,720
Minn.	10.0	17,260	Idaho	7.0	28
Iowa	12.0	3,036	Ariz.	22.0	352
Mo.	7.5	45	Wash.	15.0	30
N.Dak.	7.5	9,240	Oreg.	12.5	25
S.Dak.	10.0	3,490	Calif.	18.0	3,636
Nebr.	9.5	38	U.S.	9.6	42,513
Kans.	8.0	1,726			

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

Indicated 1942			Indicated 1942		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Thousand bags 2/		Pounds	Thousand bags 2/
Maine	1,050	105	Wyo.	1,400	1,176
Vt.	630	19	Colo.	650	2,086
N.Y.	900	1,413	N.Mex.	380	954
Mich.	975	6,864	Ariz.	460	64
Wis.	600	36	Utah	500	70
Minn.	500	25	Wash.	1,300	78
Nebr.	1,500	540	Oreg.	1,350	40
Kans.	400	4	Calif.	1,290	5,558
Mont.	1,400	350	U.S.	974.9	21,632
Idaho	1,520	2,250			

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

Preliminary 1942			Preliminary 1942		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Thousand bags 2/		Pounds	Thousand bags 2/
Mich.	900	45	Colo.	1,000	230
Wis.	800	72	Wash.	1,680	4,150
Mont.	1,230	492	Oreg.	2,400	576
Idaho	1,290	1,690	U.S.	1,515	7,255

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

RICE

Indicated 1942			Indicated 1942		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thousand bushels		Bushels	Thousand bushels
Ark.	54.0	14,472	Calif.	68.0	11,424
La.	42.0	26,418	U.S.	48.8	72,282
Tex.	48.0	19,968			

mjd

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORT as of September 1, 1942

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

TAME HAY			ALFALFA HAY <u>1/</u>		CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY <u>1/</u>	
Indicated 1942			Indicated 1942		Preliminary 1942	
State	Yield	Production	Yield	Production	Yield	Production
	per acre		per acre		per acre	
	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons
Me.	1.00	843	1.70	12	1.10	475
N.H.	1.20	426	2.30	9	1.30	224
Vt.	1.30	1,166	2.40	43	1.40	749
Mass.	1.55	522	2.45	32	1.70	359
R.I.	1.30	43	2.50	2	1.45	22
Conn.	1.50	402	2.95	65	1.65	193
N.Y.	1.55	6,085	2.15	1,049	1.55	4,140
N.J.	1.65	383	2.30	150	1.40	151
Pa.	1.50	3,478	2.10	607	1.40	2,551
Ohio	1.55	3,687	2.15	1,096	1.40	2,113
Ind.	1.45	2,638	1.95	1,004	1.20	984
Ill.	1.40	3,872	2.40	1,454	1.30	1,459
Mich.	1.50	3,822	1.70	2,202	1.30	1,353
Wis.	1.98	7,607	2.55	3,073	1.75	4,123
Minn.	1.75	5,553	2.20	3,113	1.50	1,335
Iowa	1.80	6,394	2.60	2,915	1.50	2,907
Mo.	1.25	4,006	2.75	910	1.10	910
N.Dak.	1.50	1,431	1.70	264	1.55	8
S.Dak.	1.45	906	1.55	360	1.25	12
Nebr.	1.80	1,805	1.95	1,392	1.35	8
Kans.	1.95	1,833	2.25	1,436	1.30	78
Del.	1.30	90	2.40	10	1.20	37
Md.	1.30	540	2.20	88	1.20	331
Va.	1.15	1,494	2.15	118	1.25	451
W.Va.	1.20	875	2.20	103	1.20	427
N.C.	1.00	1,208	2.10	17	1.10	63
S.C.	.80	558	1.75	4	-	-
Ga.	.55	870	1.85	9	.85	.3
Fla.	.55	92	-	-	-	-
Ky.	1.30	2,070	1.90	380	1.20	356
Tenn.	1.13	2,154	2.10	197	1.15	172
Ala.	.70	720	1.60	6	.85	4
Miss.	1.20	1,135	2.20	136	1.10	8
Ark.	1.15	1,541	2.25	194	1.15	17
La.	1.25	449	2.30	64	1.10	13
Okla.	1.45	1,279	2.15	641	-	-
Tex.	1.15	1,617	2.45	321	-	-
Mont.	1.70	2,043	2.00	1,364	1.70	313
Idaho	2.20	2,193	2.40	1,872	1.40	189
Wyo.	1.50	842	1.75	590	1.30	127
Colo.	1.78	1,841	2.10	1,359	1.40	231
N.Mex.	2.20	422	2.60	346	1.30	10
Ariz.	2.35	590	2.55	462	-	-
Utah	2.05	1,037	2.15	963	1.50	32
Nev.	2.20	418	2.40	336	1.45	33
Wash.	2.10	1,922	2.60	858	2.25	446
Oreg.	1.95	1,580	2.55	734	1.80	180
Calif.	2.91	4,796	4.15	3,399	1.90	70
U.S.	1.52	91,278	2.31	35,759	1.44	27,667

1/ Included in tame hay. Clover and timothy hay excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as ofBUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1942

3:00 p.m. (E.W.T.)

September 1, 1942

WILD HAY

PASTURE

SOYBEANS

COWPEAS

Preliminary 1942		Condition Sept. 1		Condition Sept. 1		Condition Sept. 1	
State	Yield per acre	Production	Average: 1930-39: 1942	Average: 1930-39: 1941	Average: 1930-39: 1942	Average: 1930-39: 1941	Average: 1930-39: 1942
	Tons	Thous. tons	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Me.	1.05	7	75	78	--	--	--
N.H.	1.05	9	76	80	--	--	--
Vt.	1.10	14	78	81	--	--	--
Mass.	1.05	12	73	92	--	--	--
R.I.	.90	1	72	92	--	--	--
Conn.	1.10	9	72	94	--	--	--
N.Y.	1.00	55	65	88	77	77	85
N.J.	1.25	19	69	85	83	92	92
Pa.	1.10	18	68	90	80	86	90
Ohio	.85	4	66	90	79	85	92
Ind.	1.00	6	63	92	79	78	92
Ill.	1.00	30	61	91	77	86	88
Mich.	1.00	22	55	90	75	76	90
Wis.	1.25	195	54	89	76	81	90
Minh.	1.15	1,557	54	90	--	85	84
Iowa	1.25	145	62	94	82	85	94
Mo.	1.35	202	54	92	69	75	83
N.Dak.	1.10	1,984	44	90	--	--	--
S.Dak.	.90	2,044	40	91	--	--	--
Nebr.	.90	2,347	51	82	--	68	83
Kans.	1.25	745	49	92	62	83	84
Del.	1.10	1	72	92	82	92	97
Md.	1.10	3	67	93	82	88	95
Va.	1.00	15	76	98	79	83	93
W.Va.	1.00	26	74	95	80	90	92
N.C.	1.20	20	80	91	83	86	85
S.C.	.95	7	70	80	73	78	78
Ga.	.85	19	73	82	73	78	76
Fla.	.70	3	82	86	--	--	--
Ky.	1.05	26	73	94	78	85	88
Tenn.	.95	36	70	86	75	84	85
Ala.	.85	33	75	82	73	85	74
Miss.	.95	55	71	77	74	84	80
Ark.	1.10	172	57	83	68	79	82
La.	1.10	25	74	86	79	80	82
Okla.	1.30	584	48	87	57	82	80
Tex.	1.10	216	57	84	--	72	76
Mont.	1.05	700	54	95	--	--	--
Idaho	1.15	162	72	84	--	--	--
Wyo.	1.00	456	66	85	--	--	--
Colo.	1.05	412	59	89	--	--	--
N.Mex.	.90	18	65	78	--	--	--
Ariz.	.80	4	81	73	--	--	--
Utah	1.30	92	67	75	--	--	--
Nev.	1.10	243	76	88	--	--	--
Wash.	1.35	62	64	86	--	--	--
Oreg.	1.10	249	67	83	--	--	--
Calif.	1.45	267	71	85	--	--	--
U.S.	1.04	13,331	61	88	77	83	88

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

September 1, 1942

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	1941	cated	Average:	1941	cated	
	1930-39: 1941	1942	1930-39:		1942	1930-39:		1942	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	137	674	1,207	18.0	19.5	21.0	2,694	13,143	25,347
Ind.	304	856	1,470	16.6	17.0	20.0	5,317	14,552	29,400
Ill.	944	2,285	3,418	19.1	21.5	22.0	19,082	49,128	75,196
Mich.	17	96	192	13.0	14.0	17.0	250	1,344	3,264
Minn.	---	80	316	---	15.0	17.0	---	1,200	5,372
Iowa	214	949	2,017	16.8	17.5	21.5	3,812	16,608	43,366
Mo.	95	187	540	8.2	11.5	14.0	770	2,150	7,560
N.C.	115	171	296	12.4	10.0	12.0	1,437	1,710	3,552
Miss.	39	71	255	8.2	10.5	12.0	320	746	3,060
Ark.	30	116	278	8.5	15.0	14.0	264	1,740	3,892
10 principal States	1,898	5,485	9,989	17.9	18.7	20.0	34,015	102,321	200,009
Other States	154	370	878	9.7	11.9	13.0	1,491	4,391	11,443
U.S.	2,052	5,855	10,867	16.1	18.2	19.5	35,506	106,712	211,452

TOBACCO

State	Indicated 1942		Production
	Yield per		
	acre		
	Pounds	Thousand pounds:	
Mass.	1,687	9,787	
Conn.	1,420	22,146	
N.Y.	1,375	1,375	
Pa.	1,451	50,795	
Ohio	1,033	23,542	
Ind.	972	9,915	
Wis.	1,475	29,944	
Minn.	1,200	720	
Mo.	1,100	6,050	
Kans.	950	380	
Md.	775	32,162	
Va.	886	95,820	
W.Va.	950	3,135	
N.C.	980	536,046	
S.C.	1,025	92,250	
Ga.	853	60,360	
Fla.	896	15,770	
Ky.	929	287,395	
Tenn.	983	91,834	
Ala.	783	235	
U.S.	980	1,369,661	

SUGARCANE FOR

SUGAR AND SEED

State	Indicated 1942	
	Yield of cane:	Production
	per acre	
	Short tons	Thous. short tons
For sugar:		
La.	21.0	5,586
Fla.	32.5	1,118
Total	22.3	6,704
For seed:		
La.	21.0	630
Fla.	40.0	28
Total	21.4	658
For sugar and seed:		
La.	21.0	6,216
Fla.	32.6	1,146
Total	22.2	7,362

SUGAR BEETS

State	Indicated 1942	
	Yield per	Production
	acre	
	Short tons	Thous. short tons
Ohio	11.0	528
Mich.	9.0	1,107
Nebr.	14.0	1,078
Mont.	12.5	950
Idaho	15.0	1,200
Wyo.	13.5	621
Colo.	13.8	2,553
Utah	14.0	672
Calif.	15.5	2,759
Other States	12.0	1,536
U.S.	13.1	13,004

September 1, 1942

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type	INDICATED 1942		Type	INDICATED 1942	
		No.	per acre		No.	per acre
			Lb.			Thous. lb.
Flue-cured:						
Virginia	11	860	70,520			
North Carolina	11	930	200,880			
Total old belt	11	911	271,400			
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	985	262,010			
North Carolina	13	1,130	65,540			
South Carolina	13	1,025	92,250			
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,066	157,790			
Georgia	14	850	59,500			
Florida	14	850	11,900			
Alabama	14	800	160			
Total Georgia and Florida Belt	14	850	71,560			
Total flue-cured	11-14	958	762,760			
Fire-cured:						
Virginia	21	880	12,496			
Kentucky	22	900	13,950			
Tennessee	22	960	27,840			
Total Hopkinsville and Clarksville	22	933	41,790			
Kentucky	23	900	13,950			
Tennessee	23	940	3,384			
Total Paducah	23	908	17,334			
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	875	175			
Total fire-cured	21-24	920	71,795			
Air-cured (light):						
Ohio	31	975	11,992			
Indiana	31	975	9,555			
Missouri	31	1,100	6,050			
Kansas	31	950	380			
Virginia	31	1,130	10,396			
West Virginia	31	950	3,135			
North Carolina	31	1,120	7,616			
Kentucky	31	935	235,620			
Tennessee	31	1,000	57,000			
Alabama	31	750	75			
Total Burley	31	959	341,819			
Southern Maryland	32	775	32,162			
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	940	373,981			
Air-cured (dark):						
Indiana	35	900	360			
Kentucky	35	925	11,100			
Tennessee	35	950	3,610			
Total One Sucker	35	930	15,070			
Green River (Ky.)	36	900	12,600			
Virginia Sun-cured	37	860	2,408			
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	911	30,078			
Cigar filler:						
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,450	50,315			
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,100	11,550			
Georgia	45	1,150	230			
Florida	45	1,150	690			
Total Georgia and Florida Sun-grown	45	1,150	920			
Total cigar-filler	41-45	1,365	62,785			
Cigar binder:						
Massachusetts	51	1,750	175			
Connecticut	51	1,650	12,540			
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,651	12,715			
Massachusetts	52	1,800	8,820			
Connecticut	52	1,680	4,368			
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,758	13,188			
New York	53	1,375	1,375			
Pennsylvania	53	1,600	480			
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,427	1,855			
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,470	14,700			
Wisconsin	55	1,480	15,244			
Minnesota	55	1,200	720			
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,465	15,964			
Total cigar binder	51-55	1,562	58,422			
Cigar wrapper:						
Massachusetts	61	990	792			
Connecticut	61	970	5,238			
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	973	6,030			
Georgia	62	1,050	630			
Florida	62	1,060	3,180			
Total Georgia and Florida Shade-grown	62	1,058	3,810			
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	1,004	9,840			
Total cigar types	41-62	1,406	131,047			
United States	All	980	1,369,661			

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	: Indicated 1942 : : Yield : Produc- : : per acre : tion : Bu. Thous. bu.	GROUP AND STATE	: Indicated 1942 : : Yield : Produc- : : per acre : tion : Bu. Thous. bu.
<u>SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:</u>			
Maine	270 44,550	Illinois	97 3,589
New York	143 27,313	Iowa	115 6,670
Pennsylvania	115 18,170	5 Central	108.3 29,462
3 Eastern	125.2 90,033	New Mexico	76 342
Michigan	110 20,020	Arizona	225 562
Wisconsin	82 13,120	2 Southwestern	129.1 904
Minnesota	97 20,855	TOTAL 12	118.7 40,170
North Dakota	115 16,790	30 LATE STATES	145.8 294,074
South Dakota	105 3,360	<u>INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:</u>	
5 Central	100.9 74,145	New Jersey	172 10,320
Nebraska	140 10,360	Delaware	94 367
Montana	120 1,680	Maryland	112 2,240
Idaho	240 31,680	Virginia	105 7,665
Wyoming	180 2,520	Kentucky	91 4,550
Colorado	200 13,400	Missouri	106 4,240
Utah	180 2,196	Kansas	93 2,232
Nevada	165 380	TOTAL 7	116.7 31,614
Washington	205 8,405	37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	142.4 325,688
Oregon	205 7,585	<u>EARLY POTATO STATES:</u>	
California 2/	320 11,520	North Carolina	104 8,632
10 Western	208.9 89,726	South Carolina	111 3,108
TOTAL 18	151.3 253,904	Georgia	66 1,848
<u>OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:</u>		Florida	145 4,350
New Hampshire	170 1,207	Tennessee	80 3,440
Vermont	130 1,560	Alabama	75 3,900
Massachusetts	160 3,040	Mississippi	71 1,917
Rhode Island	200 1,000	Arkansas	77 3,465
Connecticut	185 2,997	Louisiana	58 2,668
5 New England	165.3 9,804	Oklahoma	70 2,310
West Virginia	110 3,960	Texas	92 5,520
Ohio	107 9,523	California 3/	330 11,550
Indiana	110 5,720	TOTAL 12	103.3 52,708
		TOTAL U. S.	135.3 378,396

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late. 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop. 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	: Indicated 1942 : : Yield : Production : : per acre : : Bu. Thous. bu.	State	: Indicated 1942 : : Yield : Production : : per acre : : Bu. Thous. bu.
New Jersey	135 2,160	Florida	68 1,292
Indiana	120 360	Kentucky	90 1,440
Illinois	104 312	Tennessee	95 4,180
Iowa	115 230	Alabama	82 7,708
Missouri	100 900	Mississippi	95 6,935
Kansas	140 420	Arkansas	85 2,125
Delaware	135 405	Louisiana	75 6,150
Maryland	150 1,350	Oklahoma	90 1,170
Virginia	135 4,320	Texas	85 5,100
North Carolina	105 7,560	California	125 1,500
South Carolina	95 5,890	U. S.	91.8 69,487
Georgia	76 7,980		

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED				BROOMCORN			
		Indicated 1942				Indicated 1942	
State	Yield per:	Production		State	Yield per:	Production	
	acre	Pounds	Thous. pounds		acre	Pounds	Tons
Va.	1,300		208,000	Ill.	440		4,400
N.C.	1,280		396,800	Kans.	375		2,600
Tenn.	750		8,250	Okla.	400		12,000
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,274		613,050	Tex.	300		3,200
S.C.	700		49,000	Colo.	290		8,700
Ga.	675		830,250	N. Mex.	310		5,700
Fla.	650		113,750	U.S.	345.4		36,600
Ala.	700		462,000	HOPS			
Miss.	530		39,750		Pounds		Thous. pounds
Total (S.E. area)	676		1,494,750	Wash.	1,800		13,680
Ark.	400		28,800	Oreg.	690		13,662
La.	400		18,000	Calif.	1,450		11,310
Okla.	630		192,150	U.S.	1,098		38,652
Tex.	550		583,000	PLUMS AND PRUNES			
Total (S.W. area)	555		821,950		Crop and		Indicated 1942
U.S.	702.1		2,929,750		State		Production

CRANBERRIES				PLUMS:		Fresh Basis	
State	Average	1941	Indicated	Mich.		5,600	
	1930-39	Barrels	1942	Calif.		79,000	
Mass.	412,400	500,000	490,000	PRUNES:			
N.J.	105,700	80,000	100,000	Idaho		13,800	
Wis.	68,600	99,000	115,000	Wash., all		23,300	
Wash.	12,330	36,000	40,000	E. Wash.		15,800	
Oreg.	4,650	10,200	11,400	W. Wash.		7,500	
				Oreg., all		78,200	
				E. Oreg.		16,000	
				W. Oreg.		62,200	
							Dry Basis 1/
				Calif.		169,000	
5 States	603,680	725,200	756,400				

1/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to one pound dried.

PECANS							
		All varieties		Improved varieties 1/		Wild or seedling var.	
State	Production	1941	Ind. 1942	Production	1941	Ind. 1942	Production
		Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds		Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	
Ill.	887	366	27	13	860	653	
Mo.	1,740	1,085	88	43	1,652	1,042	
N.C.	3,290	2,891	3,000	2,602	290	289	
S.C.	3,069	3,230	2,670	2,746	399	484	
Ga.	26,220	29,678	22,549	25,523	3,671	4,155	
Fla.	4,672	4,320	2,616	2,419	2,056	1,901	
Ala.	12,160	10,921	9,971	8,628	2,189	2,293	
Miss.	6,890	6,812	3,927	3,815	2,963	2,997	
Ark.	4,260	3,816	682	572	3,578	3,244	
La.	5,600	6,392	1,400	1,800	4,200	4,592	
Okla.	30,600	8,000	1,224	560	29,376	7,440	
Tex.	22,100	10,350	2,873	932	19,227	9,418	
12 States	121,488	88,161	51,027	49,653	70,461	38,508	
1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.							

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

AREA	: Ind. :	AREA	: Ind. :	AREA	: Ind. :
AND	: 1942 :	AND	: 1942 :	AND	: 1942 :
STATE	: prod. :	STATE	: prod. :	STATE	: prod. :
	Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.

Eastern States: North Atlantic: Me. 704 N.H. 950 Vt. 714 Mass. 3,320 R.I. 332 Conn. 1,987 N.Y. 16,000 N.J. 3,397 Pa. 10,417 <u>Total N. Atl.</u> 37,821 South Atlantic: Del. 928 Md. 2,048 Va. 14,274 W. Va. 4,818	N.C. Ga. <u>Total S. Atl.</u> <u>Total East. States</u> Central States: North Central: Ohio 6,216 Ind. 1,344 Ill. 2,754 Mich. 9,108 Wis. 572 Minn. 191 Iowa 294 Mo. 1,075 Nebr. 112 Kans. 780 <u>Total N. Cent.</u> 22,446	South Central: Ky. 168 Tenn. 312 Ark. 672 <u>Total S. Cent.</u> 1,152 <u>Total Cent. States</u> 23,598 Western States: Mont. 264 Ida. 1,922 Colo. 1,210 N. Mex. 868 Utah 358 Wash. 27,552 Oreg. 2,812 Calif. 6,061 <u>Total West. States</u> 41,047 <u>Total 36 States</u> 126,131
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1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	: Cond. Sept. 1 :		Production		CROP	: Cond. Sept. 1 ⁴ / ₇ :			
AND	: 1941 : 1942 :		1941	: Ind. :	AND	: Average: 1941 : 1942 :			
STATE	: : :		: 1942 :		STATE	: 1930-39: : :			
</									

1/ Production in percentage of a full crop. 2/ Dry basis. 3/ Boxes of approximately 70 lb., net weight. 4/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In Calif. the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Sept. 1. Indicated production for the 1942-43 season will be issued in Oct. 5/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1942

September 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

PEACHES

PEARS

GRAPES

State	: Indicated	:	State	: Indicated	:	State	: Indicated
	: 1942	:		: 1942	:		: 1942
	: production	:		: production	:		: production
	Thous. bu.	:		Thous. bu.	:		Tons
N.H.	18	::	Maine	10	::	Maine	20
Mass.	53	::	N.H.	12	::	N.H.	50
R.I.	19	::	Vt.	4	::	Vt.	40
Conn.	152	::	Mass.	50	::	Mass.	320
N.Y.	1,685	::	R.I.	7	::	R.I.	190
N.J.	1,110	::	Conn.	85	::	Conn.	1,070
Pa.	1,822	::	N.Y.	1,217	::	N.Y.	62,300
Ohio	704	::	N.J.	66	::	N.J.	2,700
Ind.	120	::	Pa.	479	::	Pa.	19,800
Ill.	1,025	::	Ohio	412	::	Ohio	23,800
Mich.	2,193	::	Ind.	207	::	Ind.	2,800
Iowa	24	::	Ill.	432	::	Ill.	4,200
Mo.	594	::	Mich.	1,280	::	Mich.	34,500
Nebr.	18	::	Iowa	72	::	Wis.	520
Kans.	53	::	Mo.	400	::	Minn.	240
Del.	409	::	Nebr.	30	::	Iowa	3,300
Md.	510	::	Kans.	156	::	Mo.	7,700
Va.	1,840	::	Del.	7	::	Nebr.	1,800
W.Va.	600	::	Md.	57	::	Kans.	2,800
N.C.	2,463	::	Va.	541	::	Del.	1,100
S.C.	3,500	::	W.Va.	141	::	Md.	310
Ga.	6,177	::	N.C.	458	::	Va.	1,900
Fla.	123	::	S.C.	196	::	W.Va.	1,300
Ky.	183	::	Ga.	519	::	N.C.	6,200
Tenn.	466	::	Fla.	187	::	S.C.	1,440
Ala.	1,595	::	Ky.	300	::	Ga.	2,110
Miss.	974	::	Tenn.	395	::	Fla.	620
Ark.	2,337	::	Ala.	390	::	Ky.	1,850
La.	335	::	Miss.	531	::	Tenn.	2,560
Okla.	477	::	Ark.	211	::	Ala.	1,340
Tex.	1,610	::	La.	233	::	Miss.	250
Idaho	202	::	Okla.	233	::	Ark.	7,700
Colo.	1,490	::	Tex.	482	::	La.	30
N.Mex.	145	::	Idaho	46	::	Okla.	3,300
Ariz.	50	::	Colo.	172	::	Tex.	2,300
Utah	313	::	N.Mex.	44	::	Idaho	500
Nev.	3	::	Ariz.	10	::	Colo.	460
Wash.	2,168	::	Utah	84	::	N.Mex.	960
Oreg.	469	::	Nev.	3	::	Ariz.	680
Calif.,all	27,585	::	Wash.,all	6,580	::	Utah	770
Clingstone 1/	17,793	::	Bartlett	5,002	::	Nev.	160
Freestone	9,792	::	Other	1,578	::	Wash.	15,000
U.S.,	65,614	::	Oregon,all	4,407	::	Oreg.	1,900
		::	Bartlett	1,847	::	Calif.,all	2,373,000
		::	Other	2,560	::	Wine varieties	551,000
		::	Calif.,all	8,834	::	Raisin varieties	1,379,000
		::	Bartlett	7,917	::	Table varieties	443,000
		::	Other	917	::		
		::	U.S.	29,980	::	U.S.	2,595,890

1/ Mainly for canning.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1936-40 Average, 1941, and 1942

Month	Monthly Total				Daily Average per Capita		
	Average :			1942	Average :		
	1936-40	1941	1942	1941	1936-40	1941	1942
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
July	10,401	11,250	11,780	105	2.576	2.725	2.829
August	9,289	10,279	10,788	105	2.299	2.489	2.589
Jan.-Aug. Incl.	73,924	80,756	84,204	104.3	2.334	2.500	2.583

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division : September 1				State and Division : September 1			
Average :				Average :			
1931-40 : 1941 : 1942				1931-40 : 1941 : 1942			
Pounds				Pounds			
Me.	14.5	16.3	17.1	Md.	15.4	16.0	16.5
N.H.	14.8	16.8	16.4	Va.	13.1	14.0	14.6
Vt.	13.4	15.2	15.3	W.Va.	13.5	13.8	13.9
Mass.	17.5	17.9	19.6	N.C.	12.5	14.0	14.3
Conn.	17.8	19.8	19.5	S.C.	10.6	11.8	11.8
N.Y.	16.2	17.5	18.5	Ga.	8.9	9.4	9.7
N.J.	19.2	21.0	20.4	S. ATL.	11.77	12.74	13.32
Pa.	16.7	17.6	18.3	Ky.	13.1	13.7	14.2
N. ATL.	16.30	17.63	18.38	Tenn.	11.5	12.7	12.7
Ohio	15.7	16.8	16.8	Ala.	8.6	9.5	9.2
Ind.	15.0	15.6	16.2	Miss.	7.5	7.9	8.0
Ill.	14.4	16.6	16.2	Ark.	8.7	10.4	9.8
Mich.	16.6	18.4	19.4	Okla.	10.1	11.5	11.4
Wis.	15.1	17.2	17.2	Tex.	9.2	9.5	9.8
E. N. CENT.	15.28	17.00	17.10	S. CENT.	9.70	10.70	10.62
Minn.	13.1	14.3	14.3	Mont.	14.0	16.3	15.9
Iowa	13.4	14.7	14.9	Idaho	17.8	20.6	19.0
Mo.	10.7	12.7	12.7	Wyo.	13.4	15.5	15.0
N. Dak.	12.7	13.0	13.1	Colo.	13.5	15.4	15.6
S. Dak.	10.8	11.6	12.3	Wash.	17.7	18.4	19.4
Nebr.	12.9	14.1	15.1	Oreg.	15.6	17.2	18.0
Kans.	12.0	13.8	13.7	Calif.	18.2	19.2	19.0
W. N. CENT.	12.31	13.56	13.80	WEST.	15.69	17.94	17.63
				U. S.	13.28	14.68	14.90

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1942

September 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (J.W.T.)

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on :		Eggs per :		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during August :		100 layers :		During August : Jan. to Aug. incl.			
Division :	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	1,426	1,503	1,544	1,541	22	23	210	223
N. H.	1,209	1,221	1,442	1,472	17	18	165	181
Vt.	666	674	1,519	1,482	10	10	90	101
Mass.	2,928	3,248	1,432	1,466	42	48	428	460
R. I.	362	334	1,358	1,566	5	5	51	52
Conn.	2,001	2,102	1,383	1,569	28	33	265	235
N. Y.	9,962	9,916	1,414	1,426	141	141	1,345	1,382
N. J.	4,144	4,646	1,352	1,293	56	60	595	647
Pa.	11,350	12,282	1,373	1,345	156	165	1,589	1,761
N. Atl.	34,048	35,926	1,401	1,400	477	503	4,738	5,096
Ohio	13,086	14,121	1,345	1,327	176	187	1,757	1,902
Ind.	8,180	9,415	1,296	1,318	106	124	1,155	1,312
Ill.	12,484	13,722	1,153	1,203	144	165	1,556	1,788
Mich.	7,385	7,792	1,336	1,383	99	108	1,020	1,081
Wis.	10,289	11,569	1,352	1,395	139	161	1,315	1,528
E. N. Cent.	51,424	56,619	1,291	1,316	664	745	6,803	7,611
Minn.	13,197	15,515	1,314	1,370	173	213	1,721	2,147
Iowa	18,202	20,888	1,181	1,271	215	265	2,318	2,843
Mo.	13,008	14,996	1,209	1,228	157	184	1,691	1,993
N. Dak.	2,794	3,314	1,308	1,286	37	43	322	417
S. Dak.	4,426	5,382	1,203	1,283	53	69	512	697
Nebr.	7,331	9,172	1,290	1,296	95	119	987	1,263
Kans.	9,415	10,998	1,240	1,221	117	134	1,216	1,501
W. N. Cent.	68,373	80,265	1,239	1,280	847	1,027	8,767	10,857
Del.	652	668	1,286	1,252	8	8	88	92
Md.	2,294	2,456	1,274	1,228	29	30	279	306
Va.	5,391	5,992	1,181	1,135	64	68	642	741
W. Va.	2,441	2,814	1,327	1,370	32	37	313	369
N. C.	5,324	6,130	961	967	51	59	558	658
S. C.	2,314	2,497	862	877	20	22	211	238
Ga.	4,242	5,204	856	884	36	46	405	495
Fla.	1,374	1,454	1,026	1,085	14	16	152	167
S. Atl.	24,032	27,215	1,057	1,051	254	286	2,648	3,066
Ky.	5,334	6,658	1,197	1,159	64	77	666	856
Tenn.	5,428	6,533	1,091	1,094	59	71	618	733
Ala.	4,293	4,858	986	939	42	46	411	501
Miss.	4,422	4,849	831	787	37	38	377	440
Ark.	4,899	5,612	955	936	47	53	479	567
La.	2,898	3,310	778	722	23	24	246	279
Okla.	7,083	8,303	1,122	1,091	79	91	849	1,041
Tex.	17,142	19,968	1,094	1,094	188	218	1,931	2,204
S. Cent.	51,499	60,091	1,047	1,028	539	618	5,580	6,637
Mont.	1,353	1,402	1,302	1,296	18	18	163	182
Idaho	1,434	1,572	1,342	1,386	19	22	188	206
Wyo.	500	599	1,364	1,361	7	8	61	71
Colo.	2,055	2,490	1,218	1,277	25	32	253	308
N. Mex.	719	739	1,159	1,197	8	9	86	88
Ariz.	364	444	1,104	992	4	4	45	54
Utah	1,556	1,688	1,442	1,476	22	25	209	228
Nev.	176	182	1,389	1,345	2	2	24	20
Wash.	4,528	4,710	1,432	1,423	65	67	640	647
Oreg.	2,478	2,356	1,358	1,451	34	34	328	347
Calif.	10,121	10,406	1,308	1,286	132	134	1,269	1,326
West.	25,284	26,588	1,329	1,335	336	355	3,266	3,553
U. S.	254,660	286,704	1,224	1,233	3,117	3,534	31,802	36,810

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U. S. Summary - - - - -	1-2	Oats - - - - -	25
Comments - - - - -	3-24	Pasture - - - - -	29
Apples - - - - -	34	Map - - - - -	6
Barley - - - - -	25	Peaches - - - - -	35
Beans - - - - -	27	Peanuts - - - - -	33
Broomcorn - - - - -	33	Pears - - - - -	35
Buckwheat - - - - -	26	Peas (field) - - - - -	27
Citrus Fruit - - - - -	34	Pecans - - - - -	33
Corn - - - - -	25	Plums & Prunes - - - - -	33
Cowpeas - - - - -	29	Potatoes - - - - -	32
Egg Production - - - - -	37	Rice - - - - -	27
Flaxseed - - - - -	27	Soybeans	
Grain Sorghums - - - - -	26	Condition - - - - -	29
Grapes - - - - -	35	For beans - - - - -	30
Hay Tame - - - - -	28	Sugar Beets - - - - -	30
Alfalfa - - - - -	28	Sugar Cane - - - - -	30
Clover & Timothy - - - - -	28	Sweet Potatoes - - - - -	32
Wild - - - - -	29	Tobacco	
Hops - - - - -	33	By Classes - - - - -	31
Milk - - - - -	36	By States - - - - -	30
Misc. Fruits & Nuts - - - - -	34	Wheat - - - - -	26